

75th ANNIVERSARY

CITY of
MADISON



MADISON, ILLINOIS

1891 - 1966



YOUR BANK'S HISTORY

Away back in autumn of 1910, Granite City was already a bustling, busy community. George Kennedy was mayor and people everywhere were talking about the new McKinley Bridge which had just opened on November 10.

In fact, so much was happening in Granite City those days that some citizens may have missed a rather modest notice in the Granite Press Herald. According to this item, a new bank would soon be opening in Granite City. And true to the forecast, on December 10, 1910, the Granite City Trust and Savings Bank celebrated its formal opening under the direction of C. F. Stelzel, its first president.

That first bank building looked a lot different than the modern structure we have today. In fact, most things those days looked different.

January 10, 1912, marked the day when Fred Kohl, Sr. became the second president of your bank. 1912, too, was the year Granite City's new Public Library and Post Office were established.

In 1917 America was at war. The steel mills here were busier than ever. And when Granite City boys started marching away from draft offices, the war suddenly came closer. Bank loans took second place to Liberty Loans.

With the armistice came Prohibition and the Roaring Twenties. But here in Granite City, at least, there were other more significant events. Granite City recognized the farsightedness and accomplishments of the Granite City Park District. 1921 brought us a new community high school.

At the bank, on October 22, 1924, William Champion became the third president.

In Granite City, 1925 marked the year in which busses replaced street cars for intra-city travel . . . and the spring in which the cornerstone of the Y.M.C.A. building was laid. The Library, the City Hall and the High School Annex were being completed . . . fortunately, before October 29, 1929, the "black day" the Stock Market crashed and affected the economy of the entire nation. During those dark days of the early thirties, your bank was doing more than just "waiting-it-out."

Through the efforts of your bank, Wilson and Memorial Parks became a reality and the Park Board was created.

In 1937, a now familiar name appeared on

your bank's officer list—Henry D. Karandjeff became your bank's president. Mr. Karandjeff had started working at your bank in 1911, while still in his teens.

Things started getting better in the area. Industry was getting back on its feet. Production was speeded up tremendously and employment was rapidly increasing. Your bank initiated an employee Pension Plan which was the first of its type in the area.

In September 1939, Hitler marched to war. Then suddenly and shockingly . . . on December 7, 1941 . . . we were in the war too.

Eventually VE Day and VJ Day came along to make this war a memory and our industries began converting to peacetime production. And your bank completed the first GI business loan to be made in the Tri-Cities.

In 1947, the bank installed a year-around air conditioning and Granite City's \$35 million canal project got under way. To keep pace with Granite City's progress, the bank, in the year 1952, had completed the major remodeling program undertaken at its present quarters.

In 1958, we received one of the finest compliments . . . recognition by the nation as an "All American City" . . . just about the time that Ernest A. Karandjeff, our president now, took over the operation of the bank, simultaneously with the introduction of our new drive-in windows, walk-up window, parking area and the other modern features our customers enjoy today.

From its earliest beginnings in a humble office on Niedringhaus—to its present location on Edison—to the acquisition and expansion to adjacent buildings—to the three parking lots—to the "Quik Bank" on Delmar and its connecting tunnel—your bank has been in a constant situation of growth and expansion.

In 1910, just 9,903 people called Granite City "home." Now, one-half century later, our area's population has reached almost 70,000 residents. And your bank, Granite City Trust, is privileged to be serving more residents in the Tri-Cities than any other bank.

Today your bank is one of the finest and most complete financial institutions in the area. Granite City Trust is a commercial bank. That means . . . it accepts demand deposits (checking accounts) and it makes short term loans to business enterprises.

GRANITE CITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Madison Diamond Jubilee Corporation

Madison, Illinois

June 9, 1966

MAYOR STEPHEN MAERAS
GENERAL CHAIRMAN

MIKE SASYK
ACTIVE GEN. CHAIRMAN

EMMETT PAZIA
HEADQUARTERS CHAIRMAN

LARRY PALKES
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN

ED DUBISH
TREASURER

JACK FRIEDMAN,
SPECTACLE DIVISION

JULIA VOLOSKI
PARTICIPATION CHAIRMAN

HARRY THEBEAU
SPECTACLE DIVISION

MAXINE COSTOFF
REVENUE CHAIRMAN

HARRY JOHNSON
SPECIAL DAYS CHAIRMAN

WAYNE SCANNALL
PARTICIPATION CHAIRMAN

NORMAN OWCA
SPECIAL EVENTS CHAIRMAN

AVERY SCHERMER
SPECTACLE TICKET CHAIRMAN

Dear Fellow Citizens and Friends:

On this grand occasion the 75th Anniversary of the founding of our community, the City of Madison, Illinois, may I congratulate and thank each and everyone of you for the interest all of you have so splendidly manifested in our Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

I particularly want to thank the Committee Chairmen, the Madison School Board of Education, all Civic and Service Clubs, Church groups, the Boy and Girl Scout Organizations, Veteran Organizations, Fraternal Organizations, our Police and Fire Department, our Auxiliary Police Department, our Special Police-men and all others too numerous to mention, who labored long and strenuously in order to make our Celebration the success that it has been. Last but certainly not the least, to our congenial and hard working Director, Mr. Robert Hulse of the Rogers Company, our sincere appreciation for his untiring help and counsel.

An extra special thanks to all the Merchants, Industries and the Businessman of our area, for their wonderful support both physical and financial, which is appreciated beyond verbal expression.

During this Celebration I have noticed the many assets that our Community possesses, that are of great importance quite naturally. However, one of the most important assets I have noted very vividly, in my humble opinion is - PEOPLE - PEOPLE with public spirit. The type of spirit that creates togetherness. The type of spirit that makes them rally to the cause to promote their community. The type of spirit that has been shown by all to make this Celebration a success. A combination such as this is what makes a community thrive is what makes a community a better place in which to live. We are proud of our community, both past and present. We know that with this type of spirit our community will continue to grow and progress even more than it has in the past, thereby assuring the future not only for ourselves, but as well, for our future generations and for that I am deeply grateful to everyone from the bottom of my heart.

To our many visitors we want you to know that we greatly appreciate your visiting with us and certainly hope that you will come again and again. It was a delightful pleasure to have all of you.

Thanking all of you again and with my very best wishes for the years ahead, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Stephen Maeras
Stephen Maeras, Mayor and
General Chairman

Sm/Jr



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1966

Dear Mayor Maeras:

The President was pleased to learn from Congressman Price that Madison, Illinois is observing the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

He has asked me to convey through you his warm congratulations to the people of your city. He appreciates the pride and satisfaction which must be yours as you reflect on the long and productive history of your community, and he hopes that the coming years will bring you continued progress and prosperity.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,


James Moyers

Assistant to the President

Honorable Stephen Maeras
Mayor of Madison
Madison, Illinois





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD

OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

Honorable Stephen Maeras
Mayor
City of Madison
Madison, Illinois

Dear Mayor Maeras:

I would like to add my congratulations to the City of Madison upon its forthcoming 75th Anniversary celebration.

Your city has played an important and significant role in the history and development of Southwestern Illinois during the past three-quarters of a century and many of your citizens have made immeasurable contributions to our state and our nation.

I share your pride in your city's anniversary and in the accomplishments of its residents. Best wishes for a most successful celebration for a most deserving community.

Sincerely,


Governor



WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD BOLLING, MO.
HALE BOGGS, LA.
HENRY S. REUSS, WIS.
MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, MICH.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, MO.
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, N.J.
ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, KANS.

JAMES W. KNOWLES,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL., VICE CHAIRMAN
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HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
JACK MILLER, IOWA
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

April 14, 1966

The Honorable Stephen Maeras
Mayor and General Chairman
Madison Diamond Jubilee Corporation
Madison, Illinois

Dear Mayor Maeras:

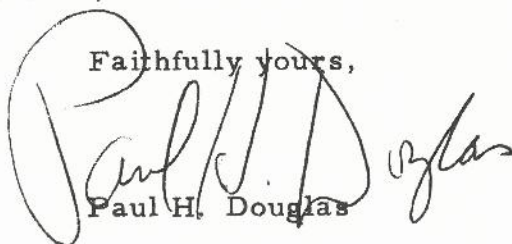
I am pleased to know that you are planning a week of celebration for Madison's diamond jubilee.

Such an anniversary is a good occasion for a city to take stock of accomplishments with pride and appreciation and to set its sights high for the future. It is a time when people's interest in the community and its history will be heightened. And projects for the future can be inspired by that interest.

The people of Madison County honored a beloved President when they chose the County's name in 1812. James Madison, before becoming our fourth President, had served the country in its earliest years with devotion, intelligence and integrity. He was a brilliant man and he served the people of the United States through all the adult years of a long life. I am sure his life is especially familiar and inspiring to the people of Madison, whom I have always known to be strong believers in democratic principles.

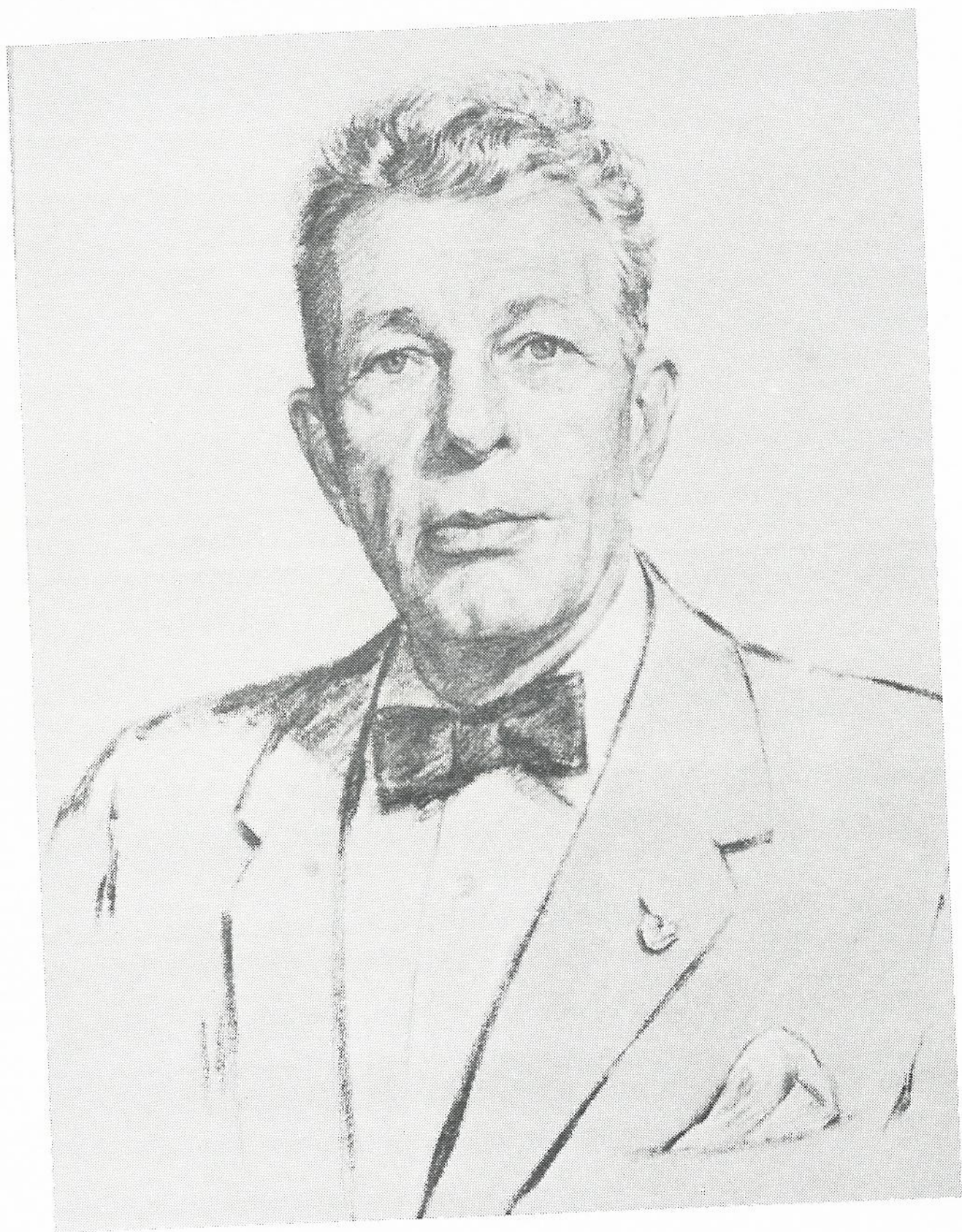
With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,



Paul H. Douglas

PHD:pt



EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN
ILLINOIS

MINORITY LEADER



United States Senate

To all of the proud citizens of Madison, Illinois, I wish to extend my most sincere and enthusiastic congratulations on the occasion of their celebration of the 75th anniversary of Madison's incorporation.

Madison, Granite City, and Venice, known as the tri-cities, are the heart of a great industrial area. In them, men and women who have been no strangers to hard work, to deep religious faith, and to an abiding love of country and community, have built churches, schools, and homes. An anniversary such as Madison's seventy-fifth year of incorporation gives to those who take seriously the duties of their citizenship an opportunity to express their pride in the history of their families and the history of their community.

Of course, there was extensive settlement here long before the incorporation of Madison, but it was in 1887 that the Madison Land Syndicate was formed, and the project of building the Merchants Bridge begun. The primary motive for this undertaking was the very high cost of bringing coal into St. Louis over the Eads Bridge. With the energy and organizational ability characteristic of the entrepreneurs of those days, the Merchants Bridge was built quickly and efficiently.

Capital was soon attracted to the Madison area by the Bridge. In 1891 the American Car and Foundry Company constructed its large plant. Houses were erected near the factory, and the village of Madison incorporated in the same year.

Only those who have lived in Madison during some portion of the seventy-five long years that have passed since then can know entirely the affection felt for the community by those who now celebrate this important anniversary. But I understand full well the deep sense of attachment to hearth and home that the citizens of Madison will experience on this anniversary as they think of the days of their childhood, and remember the faces of those dear ones who have passed to their eternal reward.

I wish you a fruitful and joyous seventy-fifth anniversary.

Everett McKinley Dirksen
Minority Leader
United States Senate



MELVIN PRICE
24TH ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MEMBER COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, D.C., ADDRESS:
2468 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HOME ADDRESS:
428 N. EIGHTH ST.
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. 62201

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 29, 1966

Honorable Stephen Maeras
Mayor and General Chairman
Madison Diamond Jubilee Corporation
Madison, Illinois

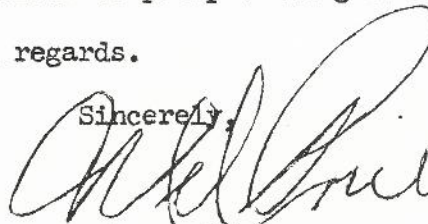
Dear Steve:

I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you and the City of Madison my heartiest congratulations on the occasion of their 75th Anniversary celebration.

The City of Madison should be commended for their progress and achievements during the past seventy-five years. I feel confident that through the guidance of its community officials, Madison will continue to prosper and grow.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Melvin Price
Member of Congress

FOREWORD

During March of 1966 I was consulted by the Committee in charge of the celebration to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the founding of Madison with reference to securing one of the residents of Madison to write a history of our municipality since its incorporation as a Village in 1891. I immediately contacted Judge Austin Lewis, my friend and associate of many years, and requested him to collaborate with his wife Louise, now President of the Madison County Historical Society, in writing such a history. I knew of none of our citizens more qualified to do so. Judge Lewis had served as attorney for the Village of Madison in various matters in litigation during the administration of Village President Ferdinand A. Garesche. He was appointed Village Attorney by Robert Dron upon his election as Village President. He was one of the leaders in the campaign to incorporate Madison under the City form of government and was my first appointee upon my election as Mayor in 1942, serving as Corporation Counsel of the City continuously from that time until November, 1962 when he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of

Madison County. He is now an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit of Illinois. During his long tenure as Corporation Counsel of the City he was elected as States Attorney and also served as Public Defender of Madison County. In addition he was attorney for Venice Township and the Boards of Education of both Madison and Venice for many years. Judge and Mrs. Lewis were hesitant to grant my request pointing out that in the short time allotted to them to write the history it would be impossible to do so without unknowingly and inadvertently omitting events and names of citizens that played an important part in the history of the municipality. My powers of persuasion prevailed and Judge and Mrs. Lewis finally acceded to my request. "Madison Throughout the Years" is the result of their joint handiwork. I have immensely enjoyed reliving the past as I read the history. I know that all of the citizens of Madison will do likewise.

June 7, 1966

Stephen A. Maeras,
Mayor of the City of Madison, Ill.



JUDGE AUSTIN LEWIS

MADISON THROUGHOUT THE YEARS

By Judge and Mrs. Austin Lewis

The history of the City of Madison as it exists today is inseparably entwined with the history of the development of the great Mississippi Valley throughout ages long past. If it could have been possible for one to have lived during all of this time and to have written this history in all its fullness and with accuracy, unraveling all of the threads of the complex forces that resulted in the City of Madison as we know it today, what a history it would make! It would be a history of the conquest of this great river valley by men of the old and of the new worlds. Though the territory on which this drama has been played is limited, the motives and actions of those who lived in this area before our time have been infinite in their diversity. Always varying, always changing, such is the history of the present City of Madison, and of the land upon which it stands.

In times long past Spain, France and England struggled for possession of the territory of which it is a part before the opportunity to develop its resources was granted to the United States, but centuries before these happenings, many years before the first voyage of Columbus, this area was the home of a great Indian race known as the Toltecs, or Middle Mississippians and now commonly called the Mound Builders, who lived here between 700 and 1500 A. D. Monuments of their civilization even today may be found within four miles of the city limits. Seventy-two mounds were constructed by these industrious people in this immediate area. The largest of these mounds is Cahokia Mound, or Monk's Mound as it is now called. Though many of these mounds have been destroyed by the inroads of civilization and industrial development, a number of them, including Cahokia Mound, still exist. It is the largest mound of artificial construction in the United States. As a result of never ending attacks made upon the Toltecs by roving bands of hostile Indian tribes the Mound Builders were finally forced to move slowly southward where they are believed to have united with the Aztec Indians in Mexico. The powerful "Father of Waters", whose course has had such an influence on the history of this area, has washed away most of the evidence of the Toltec civilization but the people now living here are the grateful legatees of the remaining vestiges of their handiwork.

When the first French explorers came to this area during the late years of the 1700's they found in the immediate vicinity of what is now Madison, three Indian tribes, the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, and the Tamaroas, which were part of a confederacy of five Indian tribes known as the "Illinois" from which our State of Illinois takes its name. These three tribes had earlier come from northern Illinois and had been driven southward during the early 1700's by the fierce and dreaded Iroquois Indians who constantly raided their villages and carried many of their men, women and children into captivity. The Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Tamarca tribes hunted and fished throughout this area although

their principal villages were located in St. Clair County and further south. During the eighteenth century all of these tribes were almost annihilated by raiding hostile tribes of Indians and by 1818, when Illinois became a State the Cahokia and Tamaroa had disappeared as distinct tribes, the survivors uniting with the Kaskaskias. While the remaining Indians still living in this area in 1818 were comparatively peaceful the danger was always present that they might take up the tomahawk and wage war against the early settlers and in fact there were several instances of massacres committed by them in what is now Madison County.

The site of the present City of Madison lies in the heart of the great flood plain known as the "American Bottoms", which many years ago was the river bed of the powerful Mississippi. Its land surface throughout years past was subject to destructive inundations of this great river. It has been only in the past few decades that these floods have been eliminated by the erection of the immense levees now existing and the program of flood control carried on by local, state and national agencies. The early settlers of the area were constantly beset by fears that the Mississippi would overflow its banks and destroy what they had labored so hard to build.

The first European to come to this vicinity, of whom historians have any knowledge, was a Frenchman, Jean Baptiste Cardinal. He arrived here in 1783 and if we exclude other Frenchmen of whose temporary occupancy there are traces, the first permanent settler in Venice Township, of which Madison is a part, was Dr. George Cadwell, who came here about 1804. He combined the practice of medicine with farming.

John Anthony came to the Township in 1815. His was the first home built on the later platted site of the old village of Venice. Anthony kept lodgers and served meals to travelers. He kept a number of skiffs which he hired out to parties desiring to cross the river. By 1826 Anthony's skiff proved to be unequal to demands and Matthew Kerr, a merchant from St. Louis, and for whom Kerr's Island, (now sometimes mistakenly called Carr Island), is named, commenced operation of a horse ferry. From that time on, except in times of flood, a ferry was continuously in operation as a means of crossing the Mississippi until the McKinley Bridge was built in 1910. Among other early settlers was Abraham Sippy who came to Venice Township in 1818 from Pennsylvania. It was from his descendants that the land was purchased upon which the City of Madison now stands.

As more settlers arrived a struggling hamlet came into being in 1826, on Kerr Island southwest of what is now Madison. It was platted of record in 1841 and named Venice. Kerr Island at that time was a large island extending between the present McKinley Bridge and Merchants Bridge. The waters of the Mississippi now flow over most of the land area which was then Kerr Island. Be-

tween the east side of Kerr Island and what is now Main Street in Venice flowed Kerr Slough. In 1842 Lt. Robert E. Lee, then of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and later Commander in Chief of the Confederate Forces in the Civil War built a dyke near what is now West Madison, running from Kerr Island to the head of nearby Bloody Island. A bridge was built connecting Kerr Island to the mainland over Kerr Slough. "The National Road", the great wagon road connecting the eastern part of our nation with the west passed through what is now Madison and terminated on Kerr Island. From these travellers, stock and farm produce were ferried across the Mississippi into St. Louis.

From the time of the arrival of the first early settlers until 1887, the territorial area of what is now Madison was used primarily for farming although to a great extent it was low and swampy with sloughs and inlets from the Mississippi. In the springtime these sloughs and inlets would generally overflow and cover parts of the area.

The great flood of 1844 completely inundated all of Venice Township to a depth of twelve feet. Again in 1851 the mighty Mississippi flooded the entire township to a like or greater depth, sweeping away almost everything in its path. Much of Kerr Island was washed away and the former terminus of the "National Road" was far out in the Mississippi, and with the exception of one or two buildings nothing remained of Venice. Recovery of the entire area was slow. A small number of new business buildings were constructed on the remaining part of Kerr Island and to the eastward and Venice was gradually rebuilt.

Despite the ever present danger of floods, T. W. Blackman, an enterprising resident of St. Louis, decided to lay out a town site, north of Venice. He laid out the Town of Newport and platted it of record on April 27, 1858. This was the origin of what is now West Madison. Only a few people purchased land there and at best it consisted of only a few dwellings. It soon reverted to farm land and remained as such until it was later included as part of the territory of Madison when it was incorporated as a Village.

Venice had gained sufficiently in size and population to incorporate as a Village in 1873. What is now Madison still consisted of nothing but farm land traversed by the railroads that had been constructed up to that time. By 1882 there were fourteen miles of railroad track in Venice Township. The area was by no means untravelled, however, for many St. Louis residents came across the Mississippi by ferry to Venice each week-end to picnic and enjoy fine fishing in the small ponds and sloughs in and about what is now Madison and in Horseshoe Lake which at that time covered part of the area now known as Eagle Acres. Its northern shoreline was then within a half mile of the present southern limits of Madison, extending to the present Illinois Terminal railroad yards. A large resort building and recreation area was later constructed at Horseshoe Lake near the junction of the present Bend Road and Route 203 and given the name of Eagle Park. The building stood there for many years and many of Madison's present residents will remember it.

There were two settlements which bore the name

of Madison located in Madison County, long before the present municipality was formed. The first was laid out in 1820 near the Village of Marine. It soon died of inactivity or was absorbed by the Village of Marine. The second Madison was located along the banks of the Mississippi in Chouteau Township. For a time during the middle years of the 1800's it was a flourishing village. The remorseless floodings and encroachments of the Mississippi River have long since swept it away and as a result of changes in the channel of the river, the land on which it stood no longer exists.

In 1887 what is now the site of the present City of Madison was still nothing but low lying farm land. In that year a group of St. Louis industrialists met together for the purpose of discussing ways and means to lessen the high cost of bringing coal from the nearby southern Illinois coal mines into the St. Louis industrial district via the Eads bridge. As a solution to this problem they determined to build their own bridge which would considerably diminish the costs incurred using the Eads Bridge. They then promoted and immediately commenced the erection of the Merchants Bridge, for railroad traffic only, from St. Louis, across the Mississippi, with its eastern terminus on the present site of Madison. During the early stages of the construction of the Merchants Bridge, foreseeing the great industrial potential of the land adjacent to the eastern approach of the bridge, and being desirous of obtaining sites for the erection of industries on the east side of the river, these industrialists formed the Madison Land Syndicate. In March, 1889, in furtherance of their project, the Madison Land Syndicate purchased the farm owned by William and Nancy Sippy for the sum of \$117,800.00, and laid out the town site of Madison on it.

Two brothers, William J. Coudy and George E. Coudy, were the first persons to establish a business enterprise on the newly acquired site. They came here before the Merchants Bridge was opened for traffic. At that time there were only two small houses on this town site. The third house was built by William J. Coudy. It was located on State Street between Second and Third Streets, across from the old Terminal Railroad Depot, torn down years ago. In the early days the brothers engaged in the real estate and construction business and later established a hardware and lumber company on Second Street. It is said that George E. Coudy acted as the first postmaster of Madison and that for lack of a building in which to locate a post office he carried the mail on his person.

The Merchants Bridge was completed and ready for use in May, 1890, and it immediately served to divert St. Louis capital to the east side. A large switch yard was built in 1891, close to the eastern approach of the Merchants Bridge. The completion of the bridge and switch yard marked the beginning of the present Tri-City Industrial area. The decade of the "Gay Nineties" had begun and so had the construction of large industries, homes and business houses in Madison.

The first industry constructed was that of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company. It was erected in 1891, immediately west of State Street. It was later named the American Car and Foundry Company and commonly called the "Car Shops." Some

of its buildings still remain although it has not been in operation since 1930. The Standard Oil Company erected a large barrel works near the Merchants Bridge approach the same year. Erection of the Terminal Railroad Round House, a large grain elevator and the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill Company soon followed. This rolling mill was constructed immediately south of the American Car and Foundry Company plant and operated in connection with it. In later years the Kettle River Tie and Lumber Company and the Laclede Steel Company erected large plants at the southern limits of Madison, and the Tri-City Refrigeration Company erected a large ice manufacturing plant immediately south of the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill Company property.

After the acquisition of the site of Madison by the Madison Land Syndicate in 1889 and drawn there by the construction of the new large industries, there began an influx of new residents into the area, creating a serious housing problem. Most of the employees of the first industries lived in St. Louis and were transported each day from there to Madison, over the Merchants Bridge by work-train. Disliking their daily ride and the loss of time and inconvenience occasioned going to and from their work some of the employees prevailed on the American Car and Foundry Company to erect two rows of small houses near the foundry to be used as residences. Rapid growth in the number of industrial employees increased the housing problem, and although new homes, usually of an inexpensive type, were being continually constructed, there was always a shortage of dwellings which continued for some years to come.

With the increase in population the need for an organized form of government was felt by all of the residents. Accordingly, on October 12, 1891, there was filed in the County Court of Madison County, a petition to incorporate Madison as a

Village, stating in the body of the petition that there were at least 765 inhabitants in the area. This petition was signed by Warren Champion, Patrick Coyle, H. F. Bussey, Robert McClew, J. A. Rose, W. J. Gordon, Henry C. Miller, J. P. Pearce, Charles Alkins, William East, S. Krumpew, C. J. Brenner, Fred Pierce, T. K. Dillman, J. R. Beale, O. M. Bagby, V. E. Compton, E. Sherman, E. F. Showman, Thomas Work, Larry Henson, Fred Schlep, Charles Lilly, Curtis Williams, E. G. Carpenter, A. S. Fries, Henry Jones, William H. Pell, M. T. Mahan, Adam Smith, James Rolens, Josch Vallein, Frank Lilly, A. W. Wise, Frank Malund, J. N. Ernest, Henry Stringfellow, James Browder, C. P. Barrn, C. S. Youree, Joe Lilly, John J. Allen, Doc Ponone, Frank Franklin and Charles Skeen.

In the affidavit attached to the petition, Charles Skeen stated that at that time there were not less than 500 inhabitants in the area sought to be incorporated, and not less than 30 legal voters residing therein. The petition was sworn to by Mr. Skeen before Hartley Lanham who was then County Clerk of Madison County, and presented to Honorable William H. Krome, then County Judge. Upon presentment of the petition to him, Judge Krome ordered an election to be held in the area on October 31, 1891, at the office of T. B. Rhodes, who appears to have been the first attorney having an office in Madison, although he was primarily engaged in the sale of real estate. Judge Krome appointed Warren Champion, Charles Skeen and John Beale as Judges of the election. The election was duly held, and on November 2, 1891, the votes at the election were canvassed by Judge Krome, assisted by Elliott W. Mudge and John Hobson who were Justices of the Peace residing in Madison County. The results of the canvass showed that only 53 voters had cast their ballots at the election, and that of the 53 votes, five were defective. The remaining 48 voters cast their ballots voting unani-



Dr. C. S. Youree, first mayor of Madison, and his wife standing on their porch at Third and Washington, the present home of Daisy Malone.

mously in favor of the incorporation of the village. Judge Krome then entered an order on that day declaring Madison to have been incorporated as a Village under the General Law. At the same time he ordered that an election be held on Friday, November 27, 1891, to select a Village President and six members of the Board of Trustees of the new village. Al Moorck, J. P. Pearce and John Burns were appointed as Judges of the election. The election was duly held on that date and on the next day, Saturday, November 28, 1891, the votes cast at the election were canvassed by Judge Krome and Justices of the Peace E. W. Mudge and John Hobson. The results of the official canvass showed that Dr. Charles S. Youree received 60 votes and Frederick Pierce 20 votes for the office of Village President. For the six offices to be filled as members of the Board of Trustees, Warren Champion, received 60 votes; Charles A. Skeen, 58 votes; Gabriel Pepper, 52 votes; Patrick Coyle, 55 votes; Owen Bagby, 50 votes; John R. Beale, 43 votes; William F. Skeen, 36 votes; John T. Peck, 29 votes; Charles W. Lehman, 27 votes; William A. Darniele, 19 votes; Charles Alkins, 19 votes, and William Mohan, 18 votes. For the office of Village Clerk, Robert McClew received 39 votes and Frank K. Dillman received 32 votes. After the votes were canvassed, the Canvassing Board declared the first duly elected Village President of the Village of Madison to be Dr. Charles S. Youree, the first duly elected members of the Board of Trustees to be Warren Champion, Charles A. Skeen, Gabriel Pepper, Patrick Coyle, Owen Bagby and John R. Beale, and the first duly elected Village Clerk to be Robert McClew.

At different times during the past years articles have been written by various persons stating that the first Village President was Charles Skeen. According to the official records of the County Clerk of Madison County, found in Probate Journal "P", at Page 292, these are erroneous. In fact, Mr. Skeen was not a candidate for the office of Village President at this election, but instead was a candidate for member of the Board of Trustees, and was elected as one of the first six members of that board. In this respect it is interesting to note that of the first six members of the Board of Trustees, three of them, Charles Skeen, Warren Champion and Patrick Coyle later became Village Presidents. It is also noteworthy that there were sixteen candidates for office at this first election and that of the forty-five persons who signed the petition to incorporate Madison as a Village, ten became candidates for the various offices to be filled. Inasmuch as Madison had at least 765 inhabitants at that time it may seem that only a small number turned out to vote. When it is considered, however, that women could not vote in those days, that there were a considerable number of children, and that as yet many of the new residents had not lived in Madison for a sufficient period of time to satisfy the residential qualifications of a voter, the vote appears to have been fairly large.

Among the first appointments made by the newly elected Village President was that of Patrick McCambridge as the first Chief of Police. Mr. McCambridge was a deputy sheriff of Madison County before coming to Madison. He remained as Chief of Police continuously up to the time of his death during the administration of Village President Ferd-

inand A. Garesche.

An ordinance was adopted by the first Board of Trustees providing for the office of Police Magistrate and after an election in 1892, C. L. Gibbs became the first Police Magistrate.

Bruce Champion, son of Warren Champion, born in 1891, was the first child to be born on the town site of Madison. He was the first child to commence school in the first grade in Madison and continue in the Madison School System as a pupil until his graduation from High School. As an adult he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was appointed by Mayor Stephen Maeras as the first Chief of the Fire Department after Madison became a City in 1942. After living many of his years in Madison he moved to Sparta, Illinois, several years ago where he now resides.

In 1891 a three story hotel was erected by Pleasant Ward and George Latch became the proprietor of the first saloon.

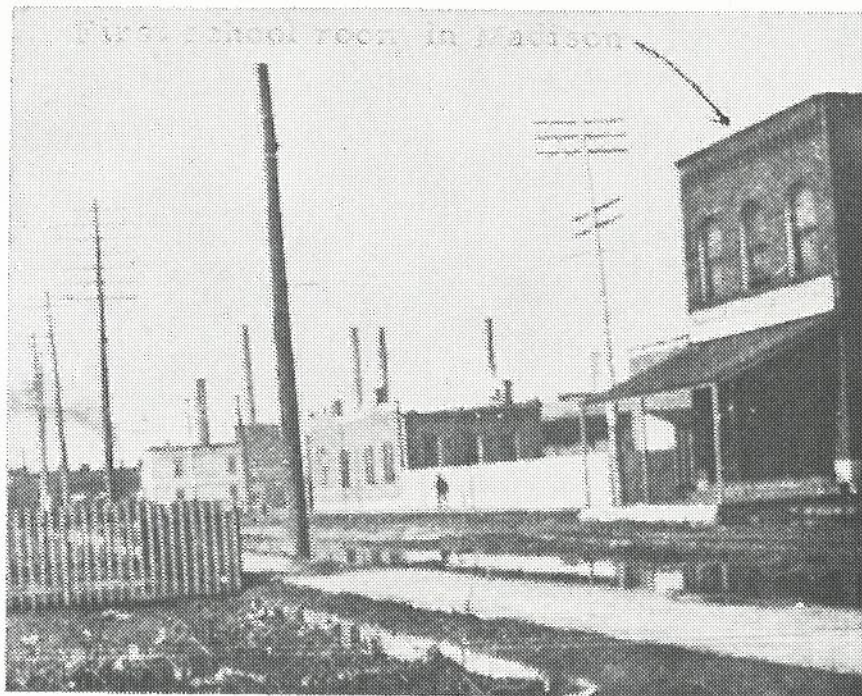
Members of various faiths held religious services at homes of the members between 1891 and 1894. In that year the Presbyterian congregation erected a large church building, the first in Madison, at the corner of Third Street and Ewing Avenue.

The new Village administration was beset by many problems, not the least of which was that of housing. New residents were arriving almost daily. All of the streets of the village were unpaved, there was no street lighting, and policing the community soon became a major problem. During wet weather the dirt streets would become a quagmire and at times almost impassable. There were no sidewalks. Instead the business men used long wooden planks nailed together as walkways in most of the business section and many a young girl and boy of those days and for a number of years to follow had the unpleasant and painful experience of digging splinters from these board walks out of their bare feet during the summer months when all children went barefoot. These conditions continued for the next fifteen years, for it was not until 1905 that the first street was paved and the first sidewalks laid.

To make matters worse, if such a thing was possible, the Mississippi River unexpectedly overflowed its banks in 1892, completely flooding the entire new village, causing considerable damage and bringing all business to a halt. The water receded after covering the village for several days. The residents of the village then cleared away the mud and silt and repaired the damage. Within a few months everything was back to normal. More people kept coming in, more business buildings and residences were being built and more and more men were being hired at the "Car Shops", and in the other industries of the village.

After the completion of Dr. Charles S. Youree's tenure as Village President and during the remaining years of the "Gay Nineties", Charles Skeen, Warren Champion and Patrick Coyle served as Village Presidents.

About the time of the incorporation of the village, a two-story brick building was erected at 1513 Second Street. It still stands and takes its place in the history of Madison for the reason that the first school room in Madison was on the second floor of



First school room in Madison located at 1413 Second Street.

the building. Susan Richardson taught the first Madison school children in this room. This was the beginning of the Madison Public School System. Later in 1894 the erection of a six room school house was commenced on the site of the present playground of the present new Harris School at the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Alton Avenue. It was the first Harris School. Louis Baer became its first principal and he, assisted by Susan Richardson and Mollie Brown taught the 63 children of school age who were in attendance that year.

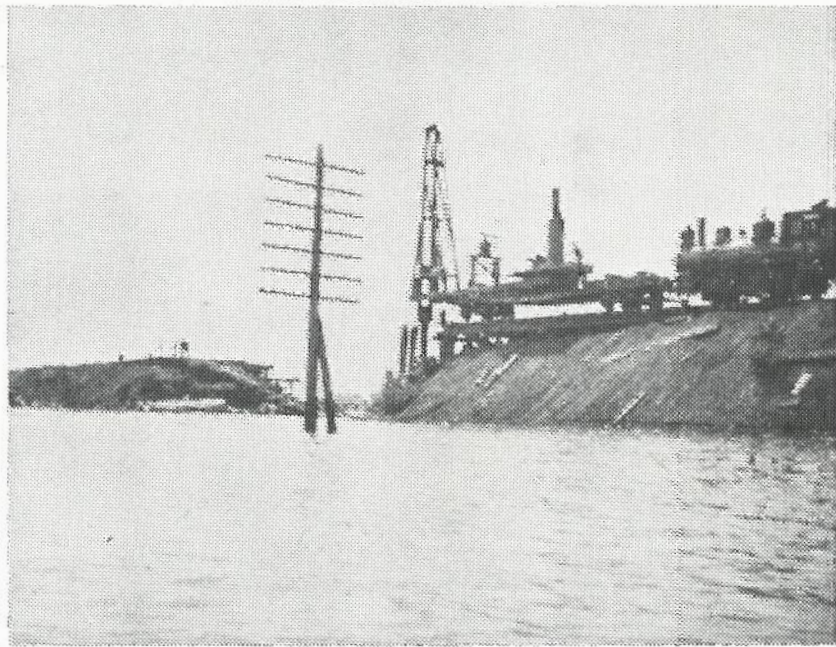
In 1894 the village purchased its first fire fighting equipment, a hand-drawn hose cart at a cost of about \$250.00.

The first five years of the "Gay Nineties" had been hectic ones for the new village and as time went on they became more so. By 1895 there were approximately 2500 men employed in the industries in Madison. Due primarily to the housing shortage the majority of them resided in St. Louis and in surrounding communities. The last years of the "Nineties", the population of the village having reached 1979 in 1900, and the early 1900's saw a steady increase in new arrivals. Many of these new residents had formerly lived in Indiana and in the Ozark region of southern Missouri. Their numbers were augmented by a considerable number of negroes from the south who settled in West Madison. Drawn by the prospect of steady employment at the "Car Shops" and in the other local industries, large numbers of Europeans also began to settle in Madison. They came from all parts of Europe. The majority were Polish, but there were many Bulgarians, Macedonians, Roumanians, Croats, Russians, Lithuanians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Greeks, and a number of Mexicans, and other nationalities along with a small number of Jewish families. The first European arrivals were for the most part men, who after obtaining employment and saving up sufficient money for their passage,

would send for their families in Europe to join them here. At first these men would obtain lodging along State Street, near the "Car Shops", and on Madison Avenue. Upon arrival of their families they moved to sections of the village common to their national groups. These new arrivals from Europe experienced more difficulties in the early days than any other group. Very few of them knew how to speak English. Generally the first words they learned were "Car Shops" and when asked questions the only answer they could give was "Car Shops". However this was self-explanatory. Some of these early arrivals and many of their descendants still reside in Madison, having contributed much as business men, public officials and in many other capacities for the civic betterment of the community.

The heterogeneous nature of the population together with the large number of people who came to Madison daily from St. Louis and surrounding communities to work in the industries and on weekends to fish in nearby Horseshoe Lake, Long Lake, and Cahokia Creek and the "boom" nature of the times made early Madison a fertile ground for the development of businesses specializing in the various vices in an attempt to separate the unwary from their money.

A race track was constructed by St. Louis interests in the middle "Nineties" at the southern village limits at the north end of property now owned by the Laclede Steel Company. The races attracted hundreds of patrons from St. Louis and other communities, so much so that special trains were run over the Merchants Bridge to accommodate them. Numerous saloons came into being, mostly along State Street where gambling and other forms of vice flourished. Houses of Ill-Fame operated openly along State Street either in connection with the saloons or in buildings adjacent to them. Some of the local residents participated in these activities, either as owners or patrons, but



1903 Flood, Levee broke near Merchants Bridge.

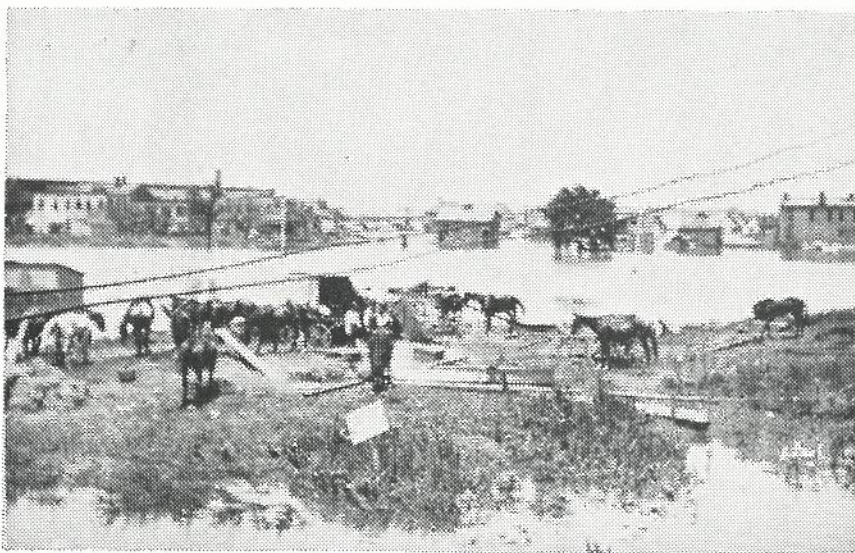
large numbers of non-residents were drawn to Madison, as if by a magnet, to satisfy their desires for gaming, wine, women and song. After a few years the race track was closed as the result of the activities of a few irate citizens who obtained a court order ending its activities. The other vices, however, continued to flourish and soon Madison was known throughout the State of Illinois, and in most parts of the nation as the most "wide-open" town in the country and the "Monte Carlo of America." These conditions continued to exist for years but were gradually diminished until the end of the First World War, when the Prohibition Amendment drove them more or less under cover. All such conditions have now been eliminated. In fairness to the

early officials of the community, and without making apologies for them, it must be said that most of the communities in the mid-west and western parts of our country experienced the same conditions during the early years of their history. Despite the unwholesome nature of these activities they were an integral part of early Madison and in numerous ways influenced the course of its history. It was not the most moral but to many persons the most colorful period in the history of the community.

The Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Russian Eastern Orthodox Church was erected at the corner of Fifth and Ewing Avenue in 1900. The congregation of



1903 Flood, Looking North on Madison Ave. from Third Street.



1903 Flood, only dry spot in Madison used as a livery stable.

this church held religious services in this building for the next sixty-five years. In 1964 the cornerstone of a new church building was laid and the structure was completed in 1965 at the same location.

On October 3, 1901, ten ladies met in a classroom of the Presbyterian Church and organized the Matrons' Literary Club. So far as is known this was the first women's organization in Madison. The club is still in existence and meets regularly at the homes of the members. Numerous other ladies clubs and organizations have been formed throughout the years and they have contributed greatly to the welfare of the community by their participation in civic, religious and charitable projects.

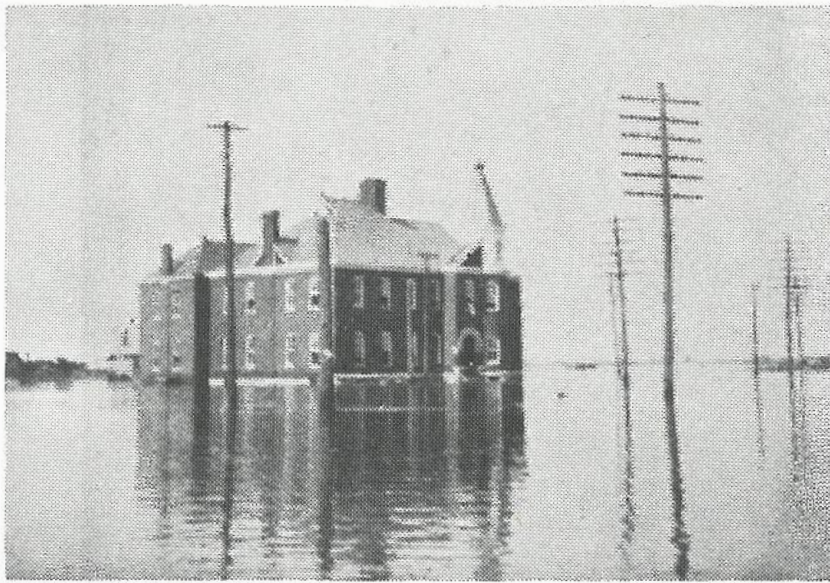
Disaster came to the village again in June, 1903, during the administration of Patrick Doyle as Village President. The Mississippi River again went

on a rampage and flooded the entire village to a depth of twelve feet. After ten days the river returned to its banks but the effects of the flood continued for many months. Great damage had been done to all the business buildings, industries and dwelling houses in the village. All of the official records of the village from 1891 to 1903, with the exception of a few official papers were either lost or destroyed in the flood when the water rose to the ceiling of the office room in which they were kept. Because of this, it is impossible to give with any degree of certainty an accurate account of all of the operations of the village government during that time. Finally, however, the residents of the village undaunted by two major floods in ten years, repaired their homes and businesses and cleared away the devastation caused by the flood and once again the wheels of progress began to turn.

Madison High School had its origin in 1903,



1903 Flood, Water 10 to 15 foot deep in West Madison.



1903 Flood, Harris School, Sixth and Alton.

when a High School Department was established in the Harris School Building. Twenty-three pupils attended during the first year it was in operation. The first student to graduate was Edith Griffith (Mrs. John McElwain) in 1905. Frances Uiffers (Mrs. H. C. Wilson) graduated in 1906 and Eliza Bachmann (Mrs. John Lewis), Amanda Erickson and Emma Flemming graduated in 1907. The number of graduates has increased yearly. On May 27, 1966 commencement exercises were held at which time 123 students of Madison High School received their diplomas.

In 1903 the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was erected at the corner of West Third Street and West Madison Street in West Madison and services were held there for many years until a new church building was erected in North Venice. The building now serves as a place of worship for the Thomas Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal

Church.

The Tri-City State Bank, the first in Madison was organized in March, 1904, with Charles R. Kiser as President, and C. W. Burton as Cashier.

During 1904 and the early part of 1905, the last year of the administration of Patrick Coyle as Village President, State Street was paved with bricks from the southern village limits to Seventh Street. It was the first street in the village to be paved.

In 1905 the Dunbar School was erected in West Madison. Between the years 1891 and 1905 grade school classes had been held in a small school house located on the same site. Because of increased enrollment of pupils it later became necessary to construct additions to the building in 1911, 1922, and 1936. An annex to the school was



1903 Flood, Third and Madison Ave.



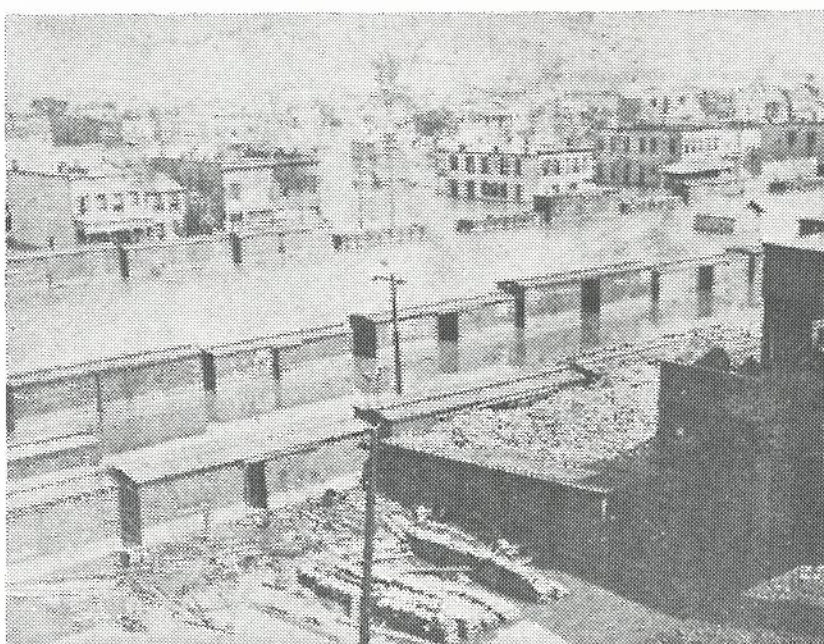
1903 Flood, Iron Age Hotel, Second and Madison Ave.

erected in 1947.

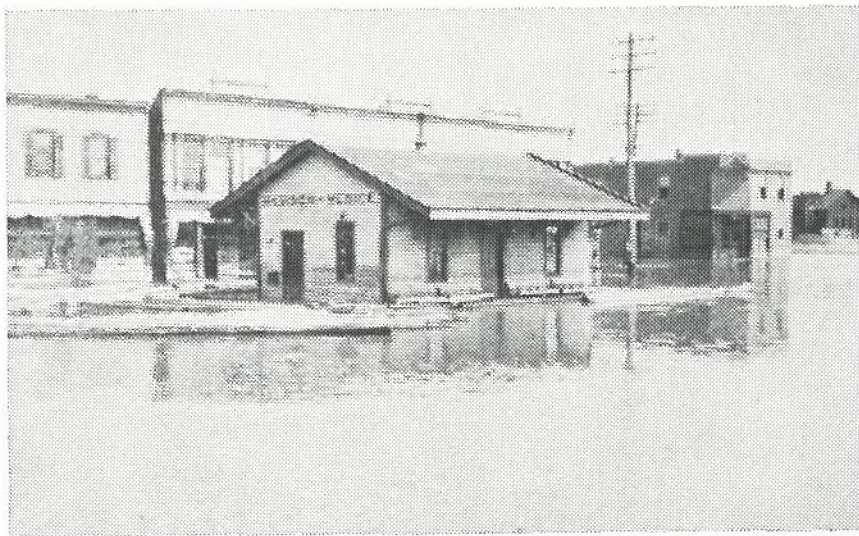
Ferdinand A. Garesche was elected Village President in 1905, at the age of 29. From that time until April 30, 1937, he served the Village of Madison in that official capacity, being reelected for sixteen consecutive two year terms. During his administration Madison became known as "The Biggest Little Village in the World", and as "The Hub of the Tri-Cities." Mr. Garesche had resided in St. Louis during his youth and upon graduation from St. Louis University Law School, instead of entering the law practice he obtained employment at the Missouri Car and Foundry Company in 1897. He moved to Madison after being transferred to

the American Car and Foundry Company here, where he held the position of Paymaster until it ceased operations. During his long tenure as Village President he was also elected to the State Legislature, and in 1924 was the Democratic candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

Elected with Mr. Garesche in 1905, as members of the Board of Trustees were Henry Connole, John L. Malone, William E. McMahon, J. J. Lahey, Ernest Hatcher and Dr. William F. Grayson. Carl A. Ulfers was elected Village Clerk. C. L. Gibbs remained as Police Magistrate, to which office he had been first elected in 1892. W. J. Franklin was



1903 Flood, AC Foundry, looking toward State St. from Fifth and to Sixth Sts.



1903 Flood, Madison-Venice Terminal RR Depot at Market and State Sts.

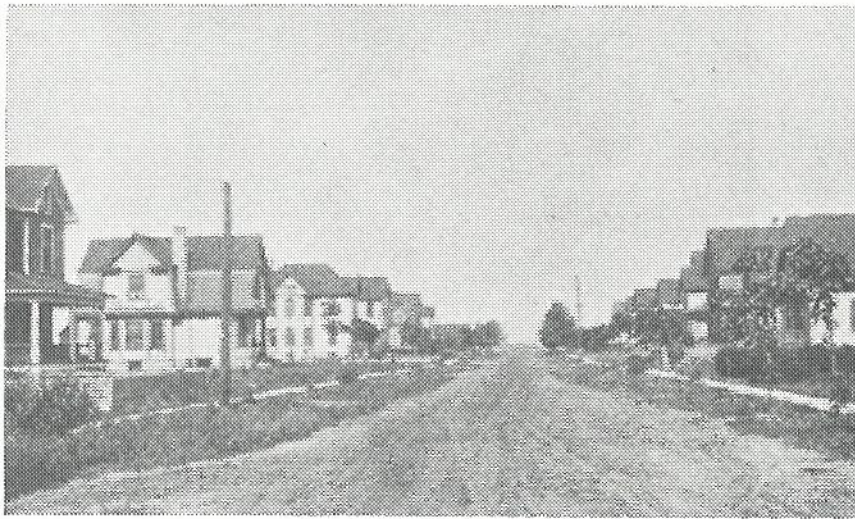
appointed City Attorney, Letcher Owsley, Village Inspector, William Turnbaugh, Street Commissioner, and C. W. Burton, Treasurer.

Shortly after being elected to his first term as Village President, Mr. Garesche provided leadership for the construction of many much needed improvements in the village. Plans were made and approved for the pavement of Third Street with brick from State Street to Alton Avenue, and for the pavement of Madison Avenue, with creosoted wooden blocks throughout its entire length in the village. Third Street was completed in 1906, and the much larger job of paving Madison Avenue was completed in 1909, along with the pavement of Seventh Street from State Street to Madison Avenue. Thirty-three fire plugs for fire protection

purposes were soon installed as well as fifty-one arc lights for street lighting. More than 1500 shade trees were planted within a few months along the street parkways to beautify the village. Upon taking office Mr. Garesche had found that there were sufficient surplus funds in the village treasury to erect a new village hall. With the approval of the Village Trustees, plans were drawn and construction of the building started. When completed and ready for use in 1907, it was one of the finest buildings of its type in Madison County. Its cost was \$35,000.00, and proof of the fine quality of the materials and workmanship used in its construction is that today, fifty-nine years later, the building is in excellent condition and is still used as the City Hall of the City of Madison.



1904, Warren Champion holding his youngest son Randall in his back yard at Fourth and Ewing. Russian Orthodox Church and the Methodist Church are in the back ground.



1906, Looking East on Fourth Street.

Plans were also made during the early years of the Garesche administration for the construction of an adequate sewerage system, including a pumping station of sufficient proportions to cover the estimated growth of the village for many years. More than four miles of concrete sidewalk were laid during Mr. Garesche's first term and the old wooden sidewalks were soon to become a thing of the past.

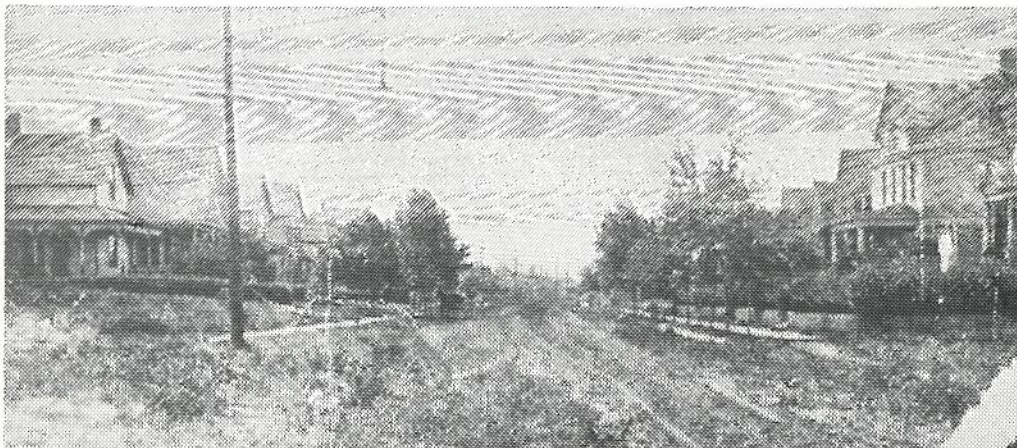
The First National Bank was organized in 1906, with Frank Troeckler as President, and Warren Champion as Cashier. That same year saw the establishment of Madison's first newspaper, the "Madison Tribune." Mr. A. Connole was its owner and Henry Connole, its editor. The paper later combined with the "Madison Republic" under the name of the "Madison Republic and Tribune", and finally ceased operation during the 1950's. For years the paper had been published by John Vaught. Its last publisher was Mrs. Irene Hilt.

Madison's first big fire occurred late in 1907 when the large department store owned by D. Waschauer, which covered a half block, fronting the west side of Madison Avenue, from the alley between Second and Third Streets to Third Street, burned to the ground. The fire, with flames rising high in the air, was a raging inferno, and for a

time before it was extinguished, it was feared that the entire village would catch fire from the sparks and be destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost. Part of the nearby Bottom Building on the opposite corner was burned. It should be remembered that at this time the fire apparatus of the village still consisted of a hand-drawn hose cart manned by volunteers. The fire pointedly demonstrated to the villagers the devastation that might be caused by the lack of sufficient equipment and trained personnel.

A new fire bell to notify the populace of fires and to call firemen to duty was purchased by the Fire Department and on November 22, 1908 it was christened by Dorothy Marie Garesche, the three year old daughter of the Village President, with appropriate ceremonies. The names of the then members of the Fire Department are molded on the bell. Years later, when an electric siren was installed, the bell was removed and placed on a pedestal in front of the City Garage Building across the street from the City Hall where it now stands. Two years later, a modern fire wagon, drawn by two horses, was purchased and substituted for the hand-drawn hose cart.

The members of the First Baptist Church erected a new church building at the corner of Fifth and



1909, Fourth St. Looking west.

Alton Avenue in 1908 on lots which had been purchased by members of that church in 1891. As the church grew an addition was built in 1939 and in 1953 a brick educational building was added. In 1960 the old part of the church was brick veneered and a new entrance was added to the front. The entire auditorium was remodeled. The present church structure is one of the most imposing edifices in Madison.

A mission was founded by the National Presbyterian Mission Board on Madison Avenue in 1909 with a Bulgarian worker in charge. In 1919 Mrs. Dora Ashley took over the leadership of this project and for years thereafter endeared herself to the people of foreign descent by acting as their teacher and adviser. She conducted classes at the mission to assist numerous Madisonians in obtaining their citizenship papers and to acclimate them to American life and customs. When she departed this life several years ago her name was synonymous with self-sacrifice and service to others.

The 1910 census showed that the population of Madison had risen to 5047, an increase of 3068 inhabitants during the first ten years of the new century.

A new means of transportation to St. Louis was provided when the construction of the McKinley Bridge was completed in 1910. The Illinois Traction System extended its electric lines into downtown St. Louis over this bridge. This meant the end of the old ferry system operating across the river and it went out of existence after having served the area for nearly a hundred years.

The Holy Trinity Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church was erected at Thirteenth Street and Grand Avenue in 1910. Its membership held services there until 1912 when fire destroyed the building. Services were held in Granite City until 1929 when the present church was erected on the site of the original church.

The cornerstone of St. Marys Greek Catholic Church, located at 1312 Iowa Street was laid in July, 1912. Construction of the building was completed within a few months and it has served the congregation continuously since that time for religious services.

On Christmas day, 1912, the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and School, a new two-story frame building, containing a parochial residence, two classrooms and the church on the second floor was formally opened near Tenth Street and Lee Avenue. Because of the increasing number of children, and lacking proper accommodations the school was closed after a few years and most of the local children attended the public school.

In 1913, the Madison Fire Company, under the leadership of its Chief, Pearl Smith, constructed a two-story building on Third Street, adjacent to the City Hall. The first floor of the building was used as a moving picture theater until recent years. The second floor, a large hall, was used for meetings of the Fire Company for dances, as a meeting place for other organizations and for civic activities. In addition to the service he gave the community as Chief of the Fire Department, Pearl Smith was for many years Supervisor of Venice Township and Chairman of the Madison County Board of Super-

visors.

A building located at Fifth and Ewing Avenue that had previously housed a long distance telephone exchange was purchased by the members of the Methodist Church for their religious activities and dedicated in 1914. This building was altered to meet the needs of the church. Since that time, and up to the present, the Methodists of this community have continued to hold their services there. They have modernized the building in recent years and it is one of the most impressive buildings in the community.

In 1902, 1907, 1911 and 1913, additions had been added to the original Harris School building. The need for a separate High School building was recognized by the residents of the School District and in 1914, a new High School building was erected at the corner of Third Street and Alton Avenue. Many of the present residents of the City attended High School in this building. A new Senior High School building was later erected east of McCambridge Avenue in 1950 and 1951. At this time the old High School building is used as a Junior High School for 7th and 8th grade pupils. In 1915, Louis Baer, the first Superintendent of the Madison Public School System died. In 1922, a new grade school building was erected at Rhodes and McCambridge Avenue and named the "Louis Baer School" in his honor.

The Southern Missionary Baptist Church organized in 1917, first held services at West Third and Washington Streets, later moving to 900 Franklin Street. In 1947 their church was damaged by fire. After it was repaired services were held in the building until 1965 when the construction of a spacious new brick church at Klein and Bissell Street was completed. The building is of the most modern construction and will meet the needs of the congregation for many years to come.

The sewage disposal system and pumping station which had been planned during the first years of the Garesche administration became a reality with its construction in 1917 and 1918.

During 1917 and 1918, our nation was embroiled in war with Germany and her allies. The residents of Madison did everything within their power to secure victory in that conflict. Many young men of the village served in the armed forces during the First World War, some never to return again. The citizens who remained at home worked long hours in the industries of the area. School pupils planted "Victory Gardens" to relieve food shortages. All of the civic organizations put forth their utmost efforts to insure success in the war effort. When the war ended on November 11, 1918, Madison had every reason to feel proud that it had done its share to safeguard the American way of life.

In 1918, during the last year of the First World War, the Village of Madison, as well as its neighboring communities, suffered heavily from an epidemic of Spanish Influenza that swept over the country. Many of its residents died of this dread disease before it finally abated.

1919 saw the return of the soldiers from overseas and the army camps in this country, and peacetime activities started again. During this year Madison's third bank, the Union Trust Company, was

organized and established their banking business in a building on the west side of Madison Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets.

The population of the village as shown by the 1920 census was 4,996, a loss of fifty residents from the 1910 population. This was nothing unusual as other communities in the area had likewise lost population, primarily because of the effects of the recent war.

The years of the "Roaring 20's" had begun!

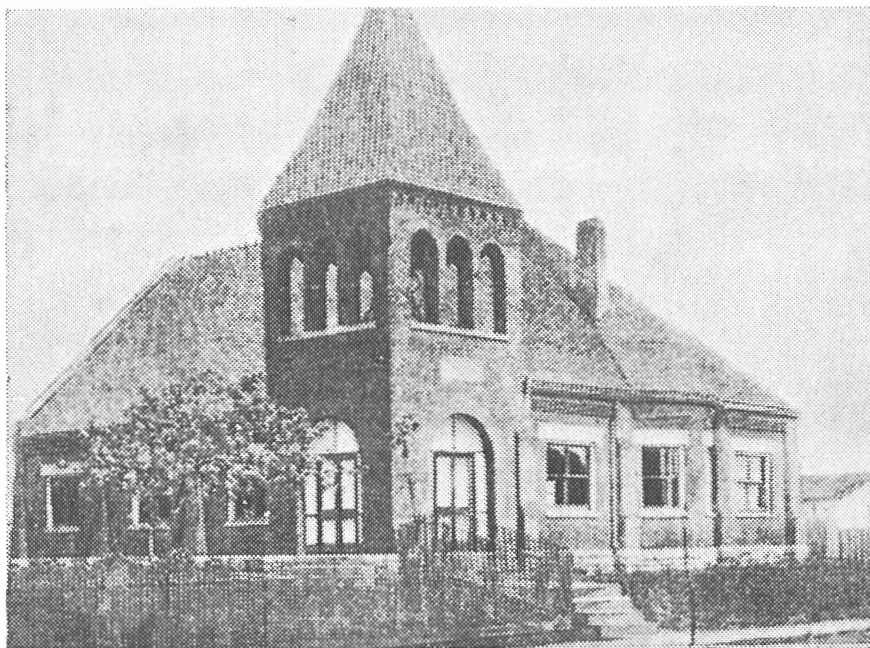
Before 1920 all of the residents of Madison were required to go to the post office to receive the mail. In that year this became unnecessary as a free mail delivery service was inaugurated.

Later that same year, on December 15, 1920, an incident occurred which had a great effect on the village. The Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill, one of the early established industries in the village, which was connected with the operation of the American Car and Foundry Company burned down. Throughout a quarter of a century this company had provided employment for many Madisonians. It was a spectacular fire. Fire companies from St. Louis, Venice, and Granite City, battled the blaze for hours. It was a windy day and small fires caused by the sparks broke out in other parts of the village. The mill was never rebuilt and its loss proved to be a severe blow to the economy of the community.

The first meeting place of the members of the Church of God in Christ was located in a small house at 918 Webster Street, West Madison. The membership grew and in 1921 their present church was erected at 711 Franklin Street. It is still used by the congregation for their religious services.

In 1922 the Minerva Reading Club, an organization of civic minded women, brought to the attention of the community the advantages of having a collection of worth while books. Through the activities of the club, the Madison Public Library was organized, maintained by public taxation. The

original Library Board was composed of Mrs. Margaret Harlan, its first President, Mrs. Herman Schermer, Mrs. J. B. Storey, Mrs. Dora Ashley, Miss May Eiler and Mr. L. A. Winsor. Mrs. Fanny Allison succeeded Mr. Winsor in 1928. In 1923 there were 2000 volumes in the library. The first librarian was Mrs. Ralph Johns who was followed by Mrs. Jean Porter. In August, 1925, the library was housed on the second floor of a building located at 423 Madison Avenue. Sadie M. Crawford became librarian at that time and for many years, until she retired, she continued to serve in that capacity. Because of the growth of the library it was moved in 1930 to more spacious accommodations on the ground floor at 430 Madison Avenue. By 1933 there were 4700 volumes in the library. The library continued to grow and within a few years the need of a separate building to house its activities became apparent. Plans were made for the construction of a new building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Ewing Avenue. The Madison Fire Company completely financed the cost of the erection of the building having entered into an agreement with the City for repayment of the amount as city finances permitted. The final cost of the building was \$15,266.73. It was dedicated on May 1, 1947. At that time Mrs. Margaret Harlan was President, Mrs. Fanny Allison, Vice-President, Mrs. Nevenka Kacalieff, Secretary, and Laura Ulffers, Helen Johns, Charlotte Storey, Margaret Green, Marjorie Long, and Elizabeth Louis, members. Sadie Crawford was Librarian and Mary Connole, Assistant Librarian. An addition to the building was constructed in 1956, at a cost of \$13,091.00. The library has continued to grow, both in number of volumes and in borrowers, until today, in 1966, it contains approximately 16450 volumes. It is expected that before many months have elapsed it will be necessary to build an addition to the building. At the present time the Library Board is composed of Mrs. Margaret Harlan, President, the only remaining member of the original Board, Mrs. Nevenka Kacalieff, Secretary, Mrs. Mary Pashoff,

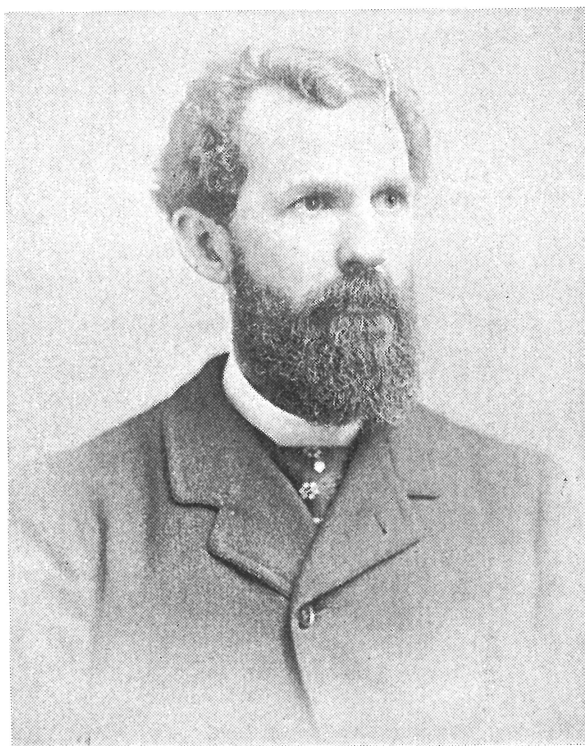


First church in Madison. Burned to the ground on Dec. 24, 1924 but was rebuilt soon after.

Mrs. Dorothy Sbabo, Mrs. Newell Williams, Mrs. Ruth Fogle, Mrs. John Mc Elwain, Miss Eunice Hatscher, and Mrs. Evelyn Holt. The Librarian is Mrs. Blanche Revelle, and Mrs. Louise Lewis is Assistant Librarian.

The Mount Nebo Baptist Church, which had been organized in 1898, held their services in a small frame building until 1922, when they erected a new brick church. In 1943 the building was almost totally destroyed by fire. Their present church was constructed in 1944 at West Second and Jefferson Streets, West Madison.

In 1923 the Madison Fire Department was modernized when a new 350 gallon capacity fire truck was purchased.



JOHN HANLAN
First Druggist in Madison

Fire destroyed a landmark in the community in 1924. The Presbyterian Church, the first in Madison, burned to the ground. The cornerstone of a new church building to replace it was laid in 1925. The building was completed in 1926, and still serves the Presbyterians of the community as their place of worship.

Realizing the need of a new parochial school the parishioners of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church gave their attention to the erection of a new school building in 1924. Ground was broken on May 19, 1925 for an up to date brick building containing nine rooms and a church auditorium. The new school was formally opened September 1, 1925, with a school enrollment of 265 pupils.

Fourth and Fifth Streets were paved in 1925. In 1926 the paving of Second and Third Streets was extended to McCambridge Avenue, and State Street was repaved. That same year the first Madison Avenue Whiteway was constructed.

The Sacred Heart of Jesus Polish National Cath-

olic Church commenced the erection of a new brick church at 930 Reynolds Street with the laying of the corner stone on November 21, 1926. The first solemn Holy Mass was celebrated in the new edifice on February 20, 1927. Since that time the Parish members and all of the Societies of the Church have conducted their religious activities and church services in this building.

A tornado struck the Tri-City area on September 27, 1927. A large number of buildings in Madison were heavily damaged but fortunately no Madisonians lost their lives although a number of them were injured.

A large addition was added to the Madison High School Building in 1930. It consisted of a combined gymnasium and auditorium. It is used now for the same purposes by the Junior High School.

The population of the village had reached 7661 by 1930, an increase of 2665 over the 1920 census. At that time, according to census records there were 944 native born white families, 623 foreign born families, and 292 negro families in the village. The principle industries of the community were the American Car and Foundry Company, which within a few months was to close, the Laclede Steel Company, the General American Transportation Company, the Kettle River Tie and Lumber Company and the Madison Packing Company.

The years of the 1930's had far reaching effects on the village. In 1929, a ten year period of reckless spending, investment and speculation came to an end in this nation with the Wall Street market crash.

Madison, depending for its very existence on its industries, became one of the very first communities in the nation to feel the effects of the greatest depression this country had ever known. During the 1920's there had been steady full time employment for the residents. Smoke poured from all of the smoke stacks of the various industries in the area which were the life blood of the village. It was a period of financial boom and prosperity. But with the advent of the 1930's a person could look in any direction and not see a wisp of smoke from any industry anywhere. Most Madison residents found themselves without employment. Its three banks closed their doors. The Tri-City State Bank and the Union Trust Company did not reopen, leaving only the First National Bank to serve Madison. Hundreds of Madisonians were forced to depend upon relief organizations for their food, clothing and housing. At stated intervals recipients of relief would form long lines at the Township Relief Office to receive their weekly allotments of life's necessities. They would generally bring small carts and wagons, called "Hoover Carts", to carry these items home with them. In the meantime, Madison lost its first established industry. The American Car and Foundry Company which had given employment to thousands over the years, closed its doors never to open again. It was the construction of this industry that led to the founding of the Village of Madison in 1891. As it was among the very first communities to suffer from the depression it was among the last to recover from its devastating effects and it was not until the late 1930's that recovery from its economic ills began.

to take place. The years of the thirties were discouraging, unhappy years for most Madisonians, and as events turned out, they proved to be the last years of the operation of the community under the Village form of government for Madison became a City in 1942, and with this step gained a new lease on life.

The United Hebrew Congregation of the Tri-Cities erected a large synagogue at 1536 Fourth Street in 1933. The membership worshiped in this building for a number of years when because of the small number of Jewish families residing in the Tri-Cities services were suspended. The building was acquired in 1965 by the Church of Christ which now holds services there.

Although Madison had been furnished with free mail delivery service since 1920, the City had never been provided with a Post Office building. The Post Office in the years past had been housed in various business buildings. In 1936, the cornerstone of a new Post Office building was laid and construction was completed during the next year. The building located on the southwest corner of Sixth Street and Madison Avenue is an imposing structure and provides the City with modern postal services. The present Postmaster is William Clinton.

Madison lost two of its foremost citizens during the late years of the 1930's. Pearl Smith, who had held the offices of Superintendent of Streets of Madison, Venice Township Supervisor, Chairman of the Madison County Board of Supervisors and Chief of the Fire Department of Madison, died in 1937. He was succeeded by Joseph Grenzer, Village Collector, as Township Supervisor. In later years the Grenzer Homes were named in his honor.

Ferdinand A. Garesche voluntarily retired on May 1, 1937, as Village President of Madison. During his long tenure of office, and under his leadership, Madison had developed from a struggling village to a well organized and prosperous community. A large farewell party was held in his honor in the Fireman's Hall at which time he told of his experiences as Village President. This party was attended by several hundred Madisonians, all saddened by his decision to retire. The passage of time and the events of his strenuous and active life soon took their toll, for Mr. Garesche departed this life in 1939. He left a mark on the community that the passage of time cannot erase. The Garesche Homes were later named in his honor.

Robert Dron was elected to succeed Mr. Garesche as Village President in April, 1937. He remained in office until 1942. Born in Scotland, he came from there to Canada, and from Canada to Madison. He established an electrical contracting business here and gained a reputation as an astute and progressive businessman. He was serving as Treasurer of the Village at the time of his election, being succeeded in that office by John Amend. Mr. Dron's administration will be best remembered for the purchase of the Kingshighway Chain-of-Rocks Bridge for \$2,300,000.00, from the Kingshighway Bridge Company on June 13, 1939. The acquisition of this bridge, spanning the Mississippi about five miles north of the village limits proved to be a God-send for the village. The cost was financed by the sale of revenue bonds at no expense to the

taxpayers of Madison. Not only did it provide employment for a number of Madisonians, but in later years it became a source of substantial income for the soon to be organized City of Madison, without which many of the later improvements to the City could not have been accomplished. All of the indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the bridge has now been paid. In the opinion of most Madisonians the purchase of this bridge has proved to be one of the most beneficial accomplishments for the residents of the municipality during its entire history.

The Madison Municipal Garage building was erected on Third Street, in 1940.

In October of 1941, the Village of Madison celebrated the 50th Anniversary of its founding by holding a giant celebration over a week's period. Many types of amusement activities were provided for the residents and three of the biggest "name" bands of the country played at dances held each night in the High School Gymnasium. The carnival spirit prevailed during the entire time. Appropriate ceremonies were held commemorating the founding of Madison and important events in its history. It was the last big event ever held in the village, as its citizens, less than a year later, in March, 1942, voted to incorporate under the city form of government.

By 1941 it had become apparent to many forward looking citizens that the old village form of municipal government with its President and Board of Trustees elected from the village as a whole was outdated and could not adequately or efficiently serve the public interest. Petitions to incorporate Madison as a city were circulated and filed with the Village Clerk for presentation to the Board of Trustees. On February 17, 1942, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution calling an election to be held in the village on March 24, 1942, for the purpose of determining the question whether Madison should be incorporated as a city. The election was held on that day. Later that evening the returns of the election were canvassed by the Board of Trustees which showed that 1830 residents had voted at the election of which 1284 had voted "yes", and 488 "no." There were 58 spoiled ballots. The Trustees then passed a resolution declaring Madison to have been incorporated as a City under the General Law, and called an election to be held on May 19, 1942, for the first election of city officers. Immediately after the passage of the resolution that evening, Robert Dron submitted his resignation as Village President, which was accepted by the Board of Trustees. At the subsequent meetings of the Board of Trustees held pending the election of the first city officers, Stephen A. Maeras, a member of the Board of Trustees, served as Village President pro tempore. Under this new form of city government Madison was divided into five wards, four wards being east of State Street and the other being in West Madison. Two aldermen were to be elected thereafter from each ward, ten in all, to comprise the City Council. The Mayor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and Police Magistrate were to be elected by the voters of the City as a whole.

The first election for city officers was duly held on May 19, 1942, and on May 22, 1942, the re-

turns of the election were canvassed by the Village Board of Trustees. The results of the election showed that for Mayor, Stephen A. Maeras received 1943 votes and Dr. R. A. Marshall received 1164 votes; for City Clerk, Percy Lux received 1848 votes and Elmer Kelly received 1033 votes; for City Treasurer, Marion Fogle received 1861 votes and J. A. Howard, 922 votes; for Police Magistrate, Louis Spohr received 1907 votes and Harvey Crowder, 959 votes; two aldermen were to be elected in each ward and the results showed that for Aldermen, First Ward, Elmer Noonan received 420 votes; Emil Ulanski, 393 votes, Frank J. Huckla, 253 votes, and Claude Echols, 329 votes; for Aldermen, Second Ward, Roy Powell received 270 votes; Harry A. Cook, 264 votes; Claude Layman, 163 votes; Clayton Newton, 160 votes; Frank Onesky, 132 votes, and Woodrow Lybarger, 91 votes; for Aldermen, Third Ward, Oliver Pfeiffer received 268 votes, Leo Kozielek, 268 votes; Joe Kaleta, 156 votes, and Joe Chestnut, 190 votes; for Aldermen, Fourth Ward, William P. Morris received 416 votes; M. Jim Popovsky, 362 votes; Edward J. Kowalski, 348 votes, and Anthony J. Kosta, 321 votes; for Aldermen, Fifth Ward, William Harper received 243 votes; Sidney Seals, 231 votes; Arthur Strauther, 212 votes, and W. Good, 187 votes.

After the canvass of the returns of the election a resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees, as its last official act declaring the first duly elected city officials of the new City to be: Stephen A. Maeras, Mayor; Percy Lux, City Clerk; Marion Fogle, City Treasurer; Louis Spohr, Police Magistrate; Aldermen, First Ward, Elmer Noonan and Emil Ulanski; Aldermen, Second Ward, Roy Powell and Harry A. Cook; Aldermen, Third Ward, Oliver Pfeiffer and Leo Kozielek; Aldermen, Fourth Ward, William P. Morris and M. Jim Popovsky; and Aldermen, Fifth Ward, William Harper and Sidney Seals. Mr. Harper and Mr. Seals were the first negroes to be elected as officials of the City of Madison.

Immediately that same night of May 22, 1942, after the old Board of Trustees adjourned, the new city officials took their oaths of office and held their first meeting. At this meeting the new Mayor, as his first official appointment, named Austin Lewis as Corporation Counsel and head of the Legal Department in order that many legal problems in connection with the transition from a village to the city form of government could be expeditiously disposed of. Mr. Lewis had represented the Village of Madison in a number of legal matters during the last years of the Garesche administration and was Village Attorney during the Dron administration. He remained as Corporation Counsel of the City for the next twenty-one years until his election as Judge of the Probate Court of Madison County.

Stephen A. Maeras became the first Mayor of Madison at 36 years of age. He has been re-elected for six consecutive four year terms since he took office in 1942, and still remains as the Chief Executive Officer of the City. Born in Roumania on July 4, 1906, he came to Madison with his parents when he was three years old. Their first place of residence was in the old Nikola Building at Sixth and State Streets. This building had served as the first home of many of the early European arrivals in the City. He attended the Madison Public

Schools, graduating from High School in 1924. He later became an Accountant and since that time has engaged in the real estate and insurance business. During his High School days Mr. Maeras became popular among the residents of the community for his athletic ability, particularly as a basketball player. His first elective office was that of Member of the Board of Education. He served later for a time as President of the Board. He was then elected a member of the old Village Board of Trustees and was serving in that office at the time of his election as Mayor. Mr. Maeras had been a strong advocate for the change of the Village to the City form of government and it was through his leadership and that of a group of associates of about his own age that culminated in the success of their efforts to make Madison a City.

On June 16, 1942, Mayor Maeras appointed Edward J. Miller as City Comptroller. Mr. Miller had served as Village Collector of Madison during the Dron administration, succeeding Joseph Grenzer who had been elected Township Supervisor. Mr. Miller has served as City Comptroller continuously from the date of his appointment to the present time. Earl Henson, a municipal employee for many years was appointed as Superintendent of Streets. Mr. Henson had been very active in the affairs of the Fire Department during the years preceding his appointment. Barney Fraundorf, a former State Patrolman, was appointed as the new Chief of Police. He continued to serve in that office until his election as Sheriff of Madison County in November, 1962, during which time he gained a wide reputation as an able and efficient police officer. During his tenure as Chief of Police he reorganized the Police Department and effected a new system of administrative procedure for the detection of crime and for the apprehension of law violators. Bruce E. Champion was appointed Chief of the Fire Department. As heretofore stated, Mr. Champion was the first child to be born on the town site of Madison. He remained active in the affairs of the Fire Department until he moved out of town some years later.

The group of men who had been active associates of Mayor Maeras in their efforts to incorporate Madison as a city, did not stop their activities after their initial success, but under the leadership of the Mayor, formed what is known as the "City Organization." All elected and appointed officials and employees of the City, together with members of the Police and Fire Department, members of the Board of Education and Township officials residing in Madison became members of this organization. Its ranks were augmented by other business men and community leaders. These men were united with a common objective—that of making Madison a better place in which to live and work. It has fostered many civic improvements throughout the years and has been a constant source of assistance for any worthy project of benefit to Madison and the neighboring communities. This organization has continued to meet together monthly since its formation up to the present time, with an average attendance at each meeting of approximately seventy-five members.

Six months before the new city administration took over the affairs of the city, our country was drawn into the Second World War by the attack on

Pearl Harbor. The first objective of the administration was to do everything within its power to secure success of the war effort. Many Madisonians, young men and young women alike, went into the Armed Forces. Most of those that remained at home worked around the clock in the industries of the area to increase the production of war materials vital to the needs of the nation. All of the residents did their utmost to bring about the end of the conflict and an early peace which finally came in 1945.

It was impossible during the war to do much in the way of new construction in the City, or in the modernizing and improving of City facilities because of the critical shortage of construction and other materials requisitioned for the war effort. During these war years Mayor Maeras laid plans for the future. He appointed a City Plan Commission consisting of George T. Wilkins, Chairman, Irene Hilt, Secretary, Emanuel A. Friedman, Ralph Johns, William Gushleff, Mary Lahey, Ada Lum, Elmer Noonan, Lee Ashlock, Ruth Fogle and Steve Kurilla which became affiliated with the Greater St. Louis Metropolitan Plan Commission as well as with the Illinois Post War Plan Commission. Engineers and architects were retained and plans made for the erection of new public buildings, playgrounds, improvements to streets and street lighting, as well as many other civic improvements. Madison's population had continued to gain, and with the return home of the young men and women in the Armed Forces, many of whom were being married immediately upon their return to civilian life, a housing shortage developed. Some new homes were built but not enough to meet the need. Later the Garesche Homes and the Grenzer Homes were constructed with Federal funds to ease the shortage.

The first of the new public buildings erected were the two Madison Memorial Centers. Postmaster Ralph Johns had conceived an idea for the construction of a public recreation building in Madison in 1945, the last year of the war. After consulting with the Mayor about this project he was informed that consideration was being given for the erection of a War Memorial in honor of those Madisonians who were serving in the Armed Forces. A committee was then formed with Mr. Johns as its Chairman which approved the construction of a Recreation Building and Civic Activities Center as a War Memorial. Attempts were first made to raise sufficient funds to meet the cost of the memorial by public contributions. After plans and specifications were drawn for the new project and bids for its construction were called for, it was found that it would be impossible to obtain enough money from contributions to meet the cost of construction. The City Council then assumed sponsorship of the project and referred the matter to Mayor Maeras and Corporation Counsel Austin Lewis, who had but recently returned from army service, to consider ways and means to finance the project. Financing the project by the issuance of revenue bonds was first considered but proved to be unfeasible because anticipated revenue from the building would not be sufficient to retire the bonds. It was finally determined that the only way to raise the money needed was to recommend to the Council that it call a special election to secure approval by the voters of a proposition to issue direct obliga-

tion bonds to defray the cost of construction of two memorials, one on Seventh Street and Lee Avenue and the other in West Madison, both to be used as Recreation Centers and Civic Activities Buildings. The City Council approved the recommendation of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel and called an election to be held on February 24, 1948, on the question. At the election the voters overwhelmingly approved the proposition and also provided for the establishment of a supervised playground and recreation system to be governed by a Playground and Recreation Board of five members. Construction of the two memorials started immediately. On May 11, 1948, the Mayor appointed Ralph Johns as the first President, and Andre Gitcho, Richard George, Mike Krieshok and Henry Baucum as the first members of the Playground and Recreation Board. Despite the difficulty in obtaining building materials the two memorials were completed and dedication ceremonies held on October 10, 1948, at which time addresses were delivered by Mayor Maeras, representing the City, Secretary of State, Edward J. Barrett, representing the State of Illinois, Congressman Melvin Price, representing the Congressional District and Austin Lewis, representing all of the World War II veterans of the Armed Forces. Engraved in stone on the portals of the memorials are the names of the Madisonians who gave their lives for their country in World War II. The Morris Glik family, in memory of Morris Glik, an early merchant of Madison, generously provided the funds for the installation of a beautiful large bronze and marble plaque in the Memorial Center on Seventh Street, on which appears the following inscription authored jointly by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel: "In honor of the sons and daughters of the City of Madison, Illinois, who, in the highest traditions of the United States of America, served their country in World War II, and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice that mankind might live in freedom." Below the inscription are engraved the names of 818 Madisonians who served in the Armed Forces in World War II, twenty-six of whom gave their lives in their country's service. The residents of Madison are justly proud of these two war memorials. They were the first permanent war memorials to be erected in Madison County after the close of World War II.

The depression that was expected to follow in the wake of World War II never happened; instead a period of prosperity followed that saw employment at a higher peak and wages at an unprecedented higher level than ever before. The shortage of construction materials still continued delaying the carrying out of many of the plans that had been formulated as post-war projects. By 1950, when the population of Madison had reached 7963 the shortage of materials had been somewhat alleviated and planned projects which had been unavoidably delayed began to come into being.

During World War II, a Civil Defense organization was formed in the City of Madison for the protection of its citizens during times of war, disaster or emergency. Emanuel A. Friedman, a business man who for many years had given leadership in many civic activities was appointed as the first Civil Defense Director. The program was organized with trained personnel and at a later time an Auxiliary Police unit was formed to serve in

cooperation with the Civil Defense organization and to assist the regular police force at any time when needed. In 1953 Mr. Friedman was succeeded as Director by Harry Johnson, until recently Postmaster of Madison, who had displayed a keen interest in the Civil Defense Program as an assistant to Mr. Friedman. He has continued as Director of Civil Defense to the present time. During 1953 a mock air raid was staged by Madison Civil Defense personnel. Motion pictures were taken of this simulated air raid and the procedures necessary to be followed for the protection of the public. These pictures were later used in other cities as a training film and the members of the Madison Civil Defense Organization received local, state and national acclaim for their excellent work. The Madison Civil Defense and Auxiliary Police organizations are today active and vital forces in the community for the safety and welfare of the public.

During this period of time the Gospel Chapter of the General Baptist Church acquired a frame church building at 2013 McCasland Avenue and the congregation has held religious service there up to the present time.

To set down in detail each of the projects and all of the accomplishments of the Maeras administration since 1950, would require far more space than is available here. Most of the citizens of Madison today are familiar with them and only brief mention is necessary to call them to mind. The complete record may be found in the well kept Ordinance and Minute Books of the City, in the office of the City Clerk, and is available to be seen by any person desiring to do so.

Between 1950 and 1960 the City Sewer Department was completely modernized by the addition of motorized equipment in order that all sewers could be properly cleaned and drained; the old City Pumping Station facilities were modernized to insure prompt removal of storm water from the streets; all of the Ordinances of the old village with respect to the operation of the various departments of the municipal government and the duties of department officials were repealed, and new Ordinances were adopted by the City Council to comply with the State Statutes relative to cities; new Codes and Ordinances relative to Traffic, Buildings, Fire Protection and Plumbing, as well as a modern Health Ordinance were adopted by the Council to meet the needs of the City; the garbage and rubbish collection system was expanded to provide for pick-up at regular twice weekly intervals; all of the dirt streets of Madison were improved by providing them with a bituminous macadam road surface and by the construction of curbs and gutters; an insect control program, the first in the Tri-Cities, was instituted by spraying the City frequently during the summer months in order to rid the City of flies, mosquitoes and other insects and to combat the menace of polio; a city-wide program was inaugurated for the construction of sidewalks throughout the City at no cost to the taxpayers; numerous new fire hydrants were installed; a youth program was established to deal with the problems of juveniles; State Street was repaved throughout its entire length in the City; playground and recreational facilities were expanded; the Fire Department was continually kept modernized by provid-

ing it with the latest types of fire fighting and life saving equipment, and a Board of Police Commissioners was established to increase the efficiency of the Police Department for the benefit of the citizens of Madison. The first members of this new Board were: John Amend, Joseph Purdes and Mike Sasyk.

Because of the large enrollment of high school students which had increased throughout the years since the erection of the old Madison High School building in 1914, it became imperative that a new modern Senior High School be constructed. Erection of a new building on Farish Street between Fourth and Skeen Streets, was commenced in 1950 and the building was completed in 1952. At that time it was thought that the building would provide sufficient classroom accommodations to serve the school population for many years to come. In addition to the many classrooms, the building contained a large gymnasium, a large auditorium and a school cafeteria. A football field and facilities for other athletic activities was constructed adjacent to the building. The enrollment of students during the past fifteen years, however, far exceeded the expectation of the Board of Education at the time of the construction of the building and an election was recently held to provide for the issuance of bonds to erect a large new addition to the building. This addition is now in the progress of construction. An addition to the Dunbar School Building in West Madison is also now being constructed to meet the increased enrollment of pupils in that area.

On October 19, 1952, ground was broken for the construction of the new St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Tenth Street and Alton Avenue. The parishioners of this church under the leadership of Rev. Father Engelbert Bienek had planned and worked for the erection of a new church for a number of years. The cornerstone was laid on May 24, 1953, and on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1954, this beautiful and monumental stone edifice was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. It is one of the few Catholic churches of its architectural type in the world today.

By 1958 the facilities of the Harris School, the first school building to be constructed in Madison, became wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the steadily increasing enrollment of grade school pupils. During its sixty-five years of existence hundreds of Madisonians had received their early educational training within its portals. The building could no longer meet the standards necessary for school buildings, both for educational purposes and the safety of the children. The Board of Education realizing the urgent need of a new building called an election for the approval of a bond issue to meet construction costs for a new school to replace the Harris School and also to replace the Blair School in North Venice which although not in the City, was within the school district. The voters approved the bond issue and the Harris School as well as the Blair School was torn down. The old Harris School had been built on the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Alton Avenue fronting on Sixth Street. The cornerstone for the new building was laid in 1959, and construction was completed in 1960. This new building was erected at Seventh Street and Alton Avenue fronting on



Aerial View of the Madison Area As It Appears Today.

Seventh Street. The playground of the new building is now located on the site of the old Harris School building. The only thing that remained the same after construction of the new school building was completed was its name—the Harris School. It is a beautiful building equipped with the most modern educational equipment. The number of classrooms should meet the need for years to come. In addition to the classrooms the building contains a large gymnasium combined with facilities for providing hot lunches for the school children.

According to the Federal census the population of Madison in 1960 was 6861.

The record of accomplishment of the Maeras administration did not diminish during the first five years of the 1960's. For years the northeastern part of the City had been plagued with storm waters after heavy rains. With the growth of the City, the sewer system constructed in 1918 proved to be inadequate to carry off both sewage and storm waters. Construction of a new storm water and drainage system, new storm water sewers, and a new pumping station eliminating these conditions for all time from the streets of the City were completed.

In 1961 the City Hall Building and the adjacent Fireman's Hall Building were completely modern-

ized and a number of alterations made. The City Council chambers on the second floor of the City Hall were remodeled and equipped with modern furniture and fixtures. The offices of the Comptroller and City Clerk were moved to the first floor. New quarters for the Police Department and new facilities for the detention of law violators were constructed in the part of the building up to that time occupied by the Fire Department. The Fireman's Hall Building was remodeled in order to provide new quarters for the Fire Department on the first floor of the building with adequate space for the department's vehicular and other fire fighting equipment and supplies.

Between 1960 and 1965 the program of construction, repair and replacement of all sidewalks throughout the City was completed. Among other improvements were the installation of the first new Mercury Vapor residential street lighting system in the Tri-City area; the establishment of the first Canine Corps (police dogs) in this area as an addition to the police department to aid in the expeditious apprehension of criminals; the erection of a modern animal shelter for humane canine confinement as a protection for public health and safety; installation of a new system of instant electronic communication with all members of the Fire Department, thus insuring quick fire protection to the

residents of the City; adoption of a merit system for police officers; widening and paving Madison Avenue throughout its entire length and the installation of modern traffic safety controls; installation of a new Mercury Vapor White Way System on Madison Avenue; enlargement of the Public Library; enlargement of playground and recreational facilities and sponsorship of a summer baseball recreational program in which more than 400 boys have participated each year; and adoption of the Municipal Retirement System for all city employees. Recently, in order to provide land for industrial development in the city 68 acres of land were purchased by the City Council. This land, located at the eastern limits of the City, will be a source of future employment for Madisonians when it is developed.

The First National Bank which had been located at Fourth Street and Madison Avenue for many years erected a new building on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Madison Avenue in 1961, where it now provides banking services to the residents of the city. It is the only bank in the City of Madison. Dr. John E. Lee, a local dentist, and Mayor of the City of Venice, is President and Andre Gitcho is Cashier of the bank. James Alcott is Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is one of the very few remaining veterans of the Spanish American War. Louis B. Reilly is Executive Vice-President.

The office of Police Magistrate was abolished by Constitutional amendment effective January 1, 1964. John Bridick was the last Police Magistrate in the city. Prior to his election as Police Magistrate he held the office of Alderman of the First Ward for many years.

In recent years the Church of God of Prophecy acquired church property at Rhodes Street and Highland Avenue. The existing building was remodeled and enlarged and a substantial number of members now hold services there.

The Second General Baptist Church now holds its religious services in a building located at 512 State Street.

The Temple Baptist Church erected a new church building in 1965 at Harris Street and McCambridge Avenue, just outside the city limits. A considerable number of Madison residents are members of this Church.

Stephen Maeras was elected to his seventh consecutive four year term as Mayor of the City of Madison on April 20, 1965. Elected with him at that time were Percy Lux, City Clerk; Demos Nicholas, City Treasurer; Robert Don Reeves, Alderman, First Ward; Benjamin L. Bosworth, Alderman, Second Ward; Ray Kozielek, Alderman, Third Ward; Chris Costoff, Alderman, Fourth Ward; and Booker T. Walton, Alderman, Fifth Ward. These Aldermen, together with holdover Aldermen, Emil Ulaniski, First Ward; Charles McMahan, Second Ward; Richard George, Third Ward; Steve Kelio, Fourth Ward, and John H. Haynes, Jr., Fifth Ward, constituted the City Council. Several months afterward Alderman Richard George departed this life and a vacancy now exists in that office which will be filled at the next city election. Mayor Maeras appointed John Gitchoff, Corporation Counsel; Nick

D. Vasileff, City Attorney; Emmett Pazia, Chief of Police; E. J. Miller, Comptroller and Chief of the Fire Department; Stanley Lucas, Superintendent of Streets; Mike Krieshok, Health Officer; Clayton T. Newton, Plumbing and Sewer Inspector; Harry Johnson, Civil Defense Director; Steve Kaman, Building Inspector; Pete Skundrich, Assistant Building Inspector; Joseph Scrum, City Hall Custodian; Jerry S. Maeras, Superintendent of the Chain of Rocks Bridge; Frank Dutko, Humane Officer, and Fred Trebing, Chief of Auxiliary Police.

The Playground and Recreation Board at this time is composed of Joseph Kula, Mike Krieshok, Elvis Johnson, Harold T. Fisk and Claude Echols. Gerald Zahm is Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation.

Edward Dubish, Joseph Purdes and Mike Sasyk constitute the Board of Police Commissioners.

It is noteworthy that of the foregoing city officers only Stephen Maeras, Mayor, Percy Lux, City Clerk and Emil Ulaniski, Alderman of the First Ward are the only elected officials of the city who have served continuously in their present offices since 1942 when Madison became a city. E. J. Miller, City Comptroller is the only appointed official who has served in that office continuously since that time. During that same period of time four residents of Madison have been elected as County officers, Dale Hilt, as Probate Clerk, John Kraynak, as County Auditor, Austin Lewis as States Attorney and also as Judge of the Probate Court and Barney Fraundorf as Sheriff.

At the recent election for Members of the Board of Education of the Madison School District held on April 9, 1966, William G. Schreiber, a Member of the Board for the past several years was re-elected. William Vavra was also elected replacing Dr. Steve Geroff who retired after having served as a Member for many years. These members, together with holdover members Chester McManaway, Frank L. Derner, Oel M. Blumenstock and Harold T. Fisk, with John N. Bellcoff as President, now constitute the Board of Education. Wensel Brown is Superintendent of Schools. Ably assisting him are John L. Palcheff, Principal, Harris School; Kenneth Williams, Principal, Louis Baer School; Richard L. Spillers, Principal, Blair School; Wade E. James, Principal, Dunbar School; Donald J. Purkaple, Principal, Junior High School; and Francis E. Dant, Principle, Madison Senior High School. Margaret Carlin is chief office secretary. At the present time there are 2302 Grade School and 702 High School pupils enrolled in the Madison Public Schools, taught by 110 teachers.

Residents of the City of Madison who are now serving as officers of Venice Township are Arthur W. Moore, Township Supervisor, Claude Echols, Assistant Supervisor, and Joseph Bergrath, Assessor. Albert Topal and Stanley Krakowiecki are members of the Board of Town Auditors.

During the fall of 1965, plans were formulated for a giant celebration to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the founding of Madison. Mayor Maeras, appointed Chief of Police, Emmett Pazia and Police Commissioner, Mike Sasyk, as Co-Chairmen of this celebration, which will be held June



29, to July 4, 1966, inclusive. A pageant and other appropriate ceremonies will be held commemorating various events in the past history of Madison. At this time all Madisonians are looking forward with great anticipation to this celebration which should prove to be one of the most memorable occasions in the life of the City.

What will be the future of the City of Madison? Seventy-five years have come and gone since the horse and buggy days of 1891, when Madison came into being. Now we live in the Space Age. The founders of Madison would be astounded to see the changes that time has wrought over the years. They would be amazed at the sight of today's high speed methods of transportation. Present day railroads, automobiles, air lines, radios, television and the hundreds of modern electric and electronic devices known and used by all of us today would be unbelievable to them. The Atom and the Hydrogen bombs with their power to destroy whole cities and thousands of people at one blast, the orbiting of the earth in space capsules manned by astronauts, nearly two hundred miles above the earth's surface, and the planned voyage to the moon by astronauts, expected to be accomplished within the next five

years, would tax their credulity to the utmost. Although we residents of Madison today are accustomed to all these modern scientific accomplishments we too would probably be as much or more astonished and amazed at the developments of the next seventy-five years as our forebears of seventy-five years ago would be at today's modern scientific achievements.

It is the hope of all Madisonians that the City of Madison will progress and prosper during the years to come. We are beset today by problems of air and water pollution and the rehabilitation of old and blighted areas in the City. We are concerned with problems of industrial and territorial expansion. We confidently look forward to the solution of these matters of concern to the present residents of Madison. We are all united in a common effort to make our City one in which all of us and those who will follow in our foot steps, can live in comfort and happiness.

We seek the blessing and guidance of God, our Divine Creator, in order that our goal may be achieved.

MADISON FIRE BELL

DEDICATED IN 1908

DREW MUCH ATTENTION

Dedication of Madison's fire bell, which took place on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1908, attracted considerable attention from St. Louis metropolitan newspapers of that day. Rededication of it in connection with the village Golden Jubilee celebration is expected to receive equal prominence.

A clipping from one St. Louis newspaper of that day 33 years ago has been kept by Mrs. F. A. Garesche, widow of the former mayor of Madison. It contains a two-column picture of her daughter, Dorothy Marie, then three years old, an artist's drawing of the little girl dedicating the bell, and an accompanying story.

The story and readlines follow:

SPONSOR OF MADISON'S
NEW FIRE BELL WILL
BE GIRL 3 YEARS OLD

Dorothy Marie Garesche, Daughter
of Mayor of Illinois Town of
Many Languages, Tells Her
St. Louis Friends She Will
Climb the Steeple And
Make Speech.

Dorothy Marie Garesche, 3 years old, daughter of Mayor F. A. Garesche, of Madison, will be the sponsor

of the town's new fire bell when it is christened today with elaborate ceremonies.

Citizens of the town, which sometimes is called "the Babel of Illinois," because they speak forty-two different languages or dialects there, will participate in the exercises. Little Dorothy came to St. Louis yesterday to tell her friends about the event of her short life.

"I'll climb 'wy up to the top of the steeple," she said, "and ring that bell, if they'll let me."

Dorothy, despite her years, is a finished public speaker, as all the friends of the Mayor of Madison know. She intends to make a speech about the bell, if her father, the Mayor, will allow her.

Funds for the purchase of the bell were obtained from proceeds of a big dinner that the women of the town served to their husbands recently.

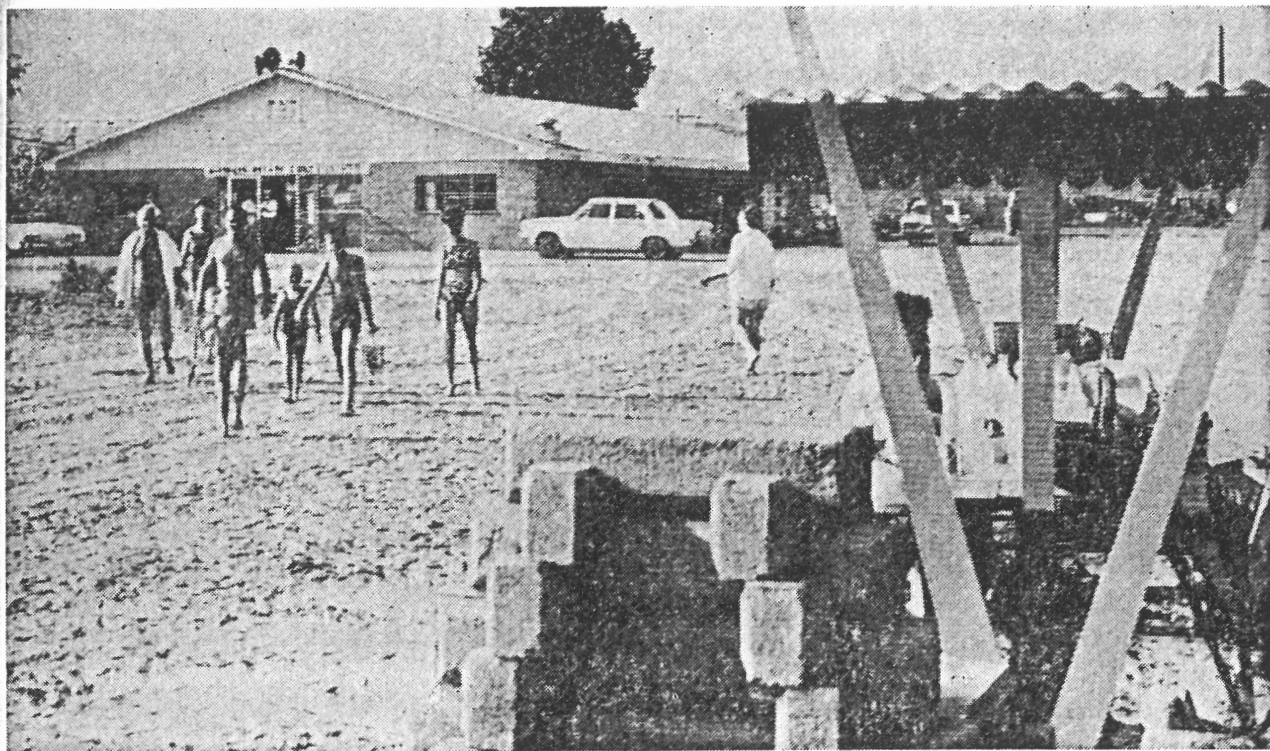
The Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Fire Chief C. Daniels, J. De Hay and Noah M. Ratliff, has provided the following programme: Song, by members of the Fire Corps; speech of acceptance by the Mayor; vocal solo, Mrs. Warren Champion; recitation, Miss Leora Locke; vocal solo, Miss Veona Haun; christening of the bell, Dorothy Marie Garesche; benediction by the Reverend J. F. Deal. The exercises will be held in Madison's new City Hall.

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
75th ANNIVERSARY
GITCHOFF AGENCY

1927 Edison Ave.

Granite City, Ill.

Andrew Gitchoff



PIT BECOMES RECREATION AREA

A 40-acre headache for one firm has been developed into a successful business venture by another.

Two Granite City business men purchased the land from a construction firm and developed a 40-acre beach resort in Madison County.

"Fun 'n Sun Beach Resort" is located near Mitchell between Interstate 270 and Bypass 66 and 40. It is the brainchild of Kenneth S. Hartbarger and Melvin T. Pasha, both of Granite City.

The land was purchased in August, 1961, from the Hoeffken Bros. Construction Co. of Belleville. The construction firm had earlier purchased the land for use as a fill borrow pit for highway construction.

However, said Hartbarger, which they began to dig they hit seven springs. The firm installed pumps to empty the water, but it came in faster than they could pump it out, he added. The land, therefore, was of no use to the construction firm.

Hartbarger said that it was ideal for a beach resort and he and Pashea purchased the land and began a 3½-year development program.

Sand was dredged and piped from the water to form a sandy beach. A lake was formed which is constantly fed by the springs.

Hartbarger said that the body of water covers 20 acres, part of which is 35 feet deep. An adult swimming area has been roped off with the water reaching eight feet deep. There is a large area of 2½-foot deep water roped for a children's play pool. The entire floor of the swimming area is sand.

Of the remaining acreage, 10 acres has been

developed in a beach and five acres are set off for a picnic ground. Fishing is permitted at the far end of the lake, away from the swimming area. There are no boats permitted.

Fun 'n Sun opened May 29 this year and is a partnership operation run by Hartbarger and Pashea. Memberships are sold for \$42 per family per year.

When they opened there were fewer than 100 members. On opening day an additional 100 to 125 families purchased memberships. Today the membership roll bears more than 600 names.

There will be a maximum membership number set, Hartbarger said, so that the resort will not become overcrowded and there will always be room available for members and their guests.

Swimming will continue through September and the picnic and fishing season will be longer. At all times there are 4 to 12 lifeguards on duty at the swimming area — depending on the number using the facilities.

"All members have reservation privileges, which guarantees them picnic facilities. We mark the tables reserved and put their names on the tables," Hartbarger said.

There are 550 tables in the picnic area and there are 50 barbecue pits. In addition there are 150 barbecue pits in the sandy area between the beach and the picnic grounds.

One of the big attractions is the white sand beach which is 300 feet wide and extends along the water for 1,000 feet.

"This resort is an attraction for the family. It is not directed to any one age group," Hartbarger said.



1st Row, Left to Right: Lou Waggoner, Will Radman, Wayne Scannell, Anthony Zedolek, Alex Schenhofter.
 2nd Row, Left to Right: Emil Strotheide, Steve Maeras, Harry Thebeau, Leo Shermer, Wensel Brown, Frank Fijan, John Sedlack.
 3rd Row, Left to Right: Jack Weed, Larry Palkus, Alex Markuley, Bill Mehl, Ed Menke, George Fronqulis.
 Not present when picture was made: Oscar Albert, John Bellcoff, Mike Sasyk, Demos Nicholas, Richard Sues, Charles Pyles, Harvey Miller, Fred Schmidt, Steve Geroff, Bill Winter, E. A. Friedman, Jack Friedman.

MADISON ROTARY CLUB

From the day of its organization on April 25, 1925 with 25 charter members, the MADISON ROTARY CLUB has been living up to its dedicated objectives of SERVICE TO COMMUNITY, INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, VOCATIONAL SERVICE and SERVICE TO YOUTH.

The membership rolls have changed considerably since that early beginning, but it still includes two of its charter members—E. A. FRIEDMAN and SAM HACKER. Through these many years, this organization, representing practically all of the business, professional and labor men of the City, has worked conscientiously toward the fulfillment of their obligations as members of ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

They meet each Wednesday at noon, have lunch together and, after a short meeting session, hear speakers and presentations on a variety of interesting subjects. These programs and the subsequent discussions that come about, have given rise to numerous projects which MADISON ROTARY either initiated or actively supported. Such projects as:

- Soliciting gifts for the first Public Library in Madison;
- Placement of the first Public Nurse for the

Schools of the City;

- Sponsoring and construction of the recreational center at Ironton, Mo. Boy Scout Camp for the Cahokia Mound Council;
- The purchase of Madison's Chain of Rocks Bridge;
- Purchase and display of American Flags on Madison Avenue on Holidays;
- Awarding Scholarships to graduates;
- Madison Recreation Hall;
- Improvements in service, medical personnel and facilities of local Hospital;
- Comfort station at baseball-football field;
- Christmas Home Decorations Contest;
- Sending students each year to Egyptian Music Camp;
- Active cooperation with Schools and School officials; and
- Anti-litter campaign

There are many other projects. It is significant, however, that all of these accomplishments have in one way or another, endeared the ROTARY CLUB to the City Officials and the Citizens of Madison, for together, they are all endeavoring to make Madison a better place to work and live in—a truly representative American City . . .

LOUIS AGENCY

1215 Madison Ave. Madison, Ill.

George P. Louis, born and reared in Madison, having previously been in business with his father, Christ Louis, Madison Coal & Feed Co., bought the Insurance Agency from Joe Grenzer in 1950.

TRiangle 6-1920

GLEnview 2-3396

PAUL SEEBOLD CONCRETE CO.

PLANT 22nd and R. R. Tracks
GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS
P. O. Box 756

GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS
READY-MIX CONCRETE
FRANK HALE, Representative

E. A. FRIEDMAN'S FURNITURE AND HARDWARE

APPLIANCES • PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Convenient Terms

Free Parking

5th and Madison

TR 7-6000

CONGRATULATIONS TO MADISON
ON THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY

DIAMOND PLATING CO., Inc.

NICKEL AND CHROME

BRASS • GOLD • BRONZE

Joe Clark, Pres.

23rd and Monroe Ave.

Granite City, Ill.

STATE RADIO AND TV CO.

1936 State Street

Granite City

RCA Sales and Service

Exclusive Tri-City Area on RCA Color TV

Whirlpool Washers

Dryers • Refrigerators

Air Conditioners • Stereos

Radio and Hi-Fi's



TROJAN CLEANERS

1548 4th Street

TR 6-7733

WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

We Deliver

Ruth Nicholas, Prop.



a toast to MADISON

75
YEARS
YOUNG

Madison pauses to note her Diamond Jubilee. Looking back, she has cause for pride. Looking ahead, she can have confidence.

Carling Brewing Company is proud to be a neighbor of Madison, and we are grateful for the privilege of serving her all throughout her 75 years.

It was back in 1851 that what is now the Carling plant began, with just a couple of buildings, and less than a dozen employees. It was in 1912 that Stag Beer was born, and it was in 1954 that Carling, one of America's fastest growing brewing concerns, seeking an area with a vitality and potential matching its own, made the home of its second plant here.

We, like Madison, are proud to be part of an area which shows such a zest for moving ahead.

So to our good neighbor, Madison, we offer a toast:

With appreciation for your past . . . with pride in your present . . . with faith in your future . . . we bid you well. On your Diamond Jubilee, your star burns bright with promise for the future.

CARLING BREWING COMPANY • BELLEVILLE



CARLING

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

JUL FISCHER DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
2100 Illinois Avenue • East St. Louis, Ill.

SERVING CARLING PRODUCTS TO MADISON, ST. CLAIR, BOND AND CLINTON COUNTIES

CONGRATULATIONS TO MADISON ON THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY



The Madison Amvets, Post 204 Chapter was accepted at Danville, Ill. at a national and executive meeting by Vasil Gravrille, acting commander in October 1954.

The first officers installed at Bruncic's Hall, Feb. 6, 1965.

Emmett Pazia was our first official commander. Others elected at that time were Peter Skundrich, first vice commander; Claude Echols, finance officer; John Gitchoff and Nick Vasileff, judge advocates; Joe Trotts, provost Marshall; Vasil Gravrille, public relations officer; William Vavra, service officer; Robert Blattner, historian; John Conterman, chaplain and Andrew Gitchoff, adjutant.

The Madison Amvets Post 204 first home was at 207 Madison Ave. The building was later destroyed by fire and the organization has been meeting in the Polish Home 826 Greenwood since that time.

Madison Amvets Post 204 has been active with its present officers in needy civic projects.

Sam Boshkoff, our second commander and present finance officer has been one of the main cogs in Amvets progress.

Ed Uhercik as adjutant and holder of state offices, keeps the Amvets on their toes.

Vasil Gravrille, past commander and state officer of Illinois, along with John Kozak, Harry Perkins, Stanley Krakowiecki, Stanley Hudzik, Steve Kusmierczak, John Gravrille, Andy Hart-

man are the flags on holidays for years.

The Ladies Auxiliary has always played a part in our progress, and projects. They especially play an important role in the annual fish fry that is held on Good Friday each year.

All our money-raising programs have been used to further some good city project.

Emmett Pazia	1955
Sam Boshkoff	1956
Manuel Casten	1957
Vasil Gravrille	1958
John Gravrille	1959
Edward Uhercik	1960
Steve Kusmierczak	1961-62
Harry Perkins	1963
Stanley Krakowiecki	1964
John Kozak	1965
Stanley Hudzik	1966

Seated (l to r) Harry Perkins, Vasil Gravrille, Emmett Pazia, Sam Boshkoff. Standing (l to r) Stanley Krakowiecki, John Kozak, John Gravrille, Edward Uhercik and Stanley Hudzik. Missing from picture Manuel Casten, Steve Kusmierczak.

PAST PRESIDENTS

CONGRATULATIONS TO MADISON ON THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY

The history of

St. Stanlius Lodge No. 1004

of

Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, a Fraternal Organization

In the year of 1912 a Polish Church under the patron's name of Our Lady of Chenstohowa was organized by the Polish residents of Madison. Later, Polish families moved to Madison from St. Louis, Mo.

A representative from the Polish Roman Catholic Union approached Polish speaking residents in Madison and helped organize, in the year of 1917, St. Stanislaus Lodge No. 1004. From 1917 to 1924 St. Stanislaus, with a total of about 25 members, held its monthly meetings in Polish Church class rooms. In the year of 1924 the St. Stanislaus Lodge moved its meeting place to the old Polish Home building at 1728 Edw. Rd. and with the increase of Polish speaking families, had increased its membership to 100 members and fifty juveniles. This Organization has taken part in Church and Civic affairs and has contributed to the welfare of the community.

About the year 1930 a committee was formed, representing this lodge and also Polish National

Alliance Lodge No. 402 of Madison, to purchase a building site for a New Polish Home. A place was purchased at 826 Greenwood St. in 1933, and an extensive remodeling program was started by members of the two lodges, and in the year of 1933 the building was dedicated and given the name New Polish Home; Representatives of the Village of Madison and of other organizations took part in the dedication.

In June of 1954 St. Stanislaus bought out the share of the Lodge No. 402 of Polish National Alliance, and now owns the building, New Polish Home, 826 Greenwood St., Madison, Ill. St. Stanislaus holds its meetings at the Home the first Sunday of every month at 1:30 P.M., and its membership is now 220 members and 120 juveniles who belong to this fraternal society of Americans of Polish descent.

St. Stanislaus has taken part in all civic affairs, sports, social welfare activities, and scholarships for its juvenile members.



HISTORY OF GRANITE CITY STEEL EMPLOYEES FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

The Granite City Steel Employees Federal Credit Union has come a long way since its fledgling days in the 1940s when a Federal Credit Union Examiner's report had some pessimistic things to say about it:

"The members and potential members of the credit union have shown extremely little interest in the organization. The annual meeting was adjourned without transaction of business because only nine members were present

However, founders were convinced that such an organization would be of great help to mill employees—and they "stuck by their guns."

From those doubtful days of struggle, the Granite City Steel Employees Federal Credit Union—thanks to the tenacity and dedication of its leaders at that time, and of those in subsequent years—has grown to its present impressive strength and stature.

In 1941, 11 Granite City Steel men got together to sign a charter founding the Credit Union. Charter members were: W. O. Bell, George E. Hershbach, Sidney Holder, Jr., Owen Kennerly, Harold C. Lynn, John Patrick, Martin Schuster, Al Unverzagt, Ernest H. Thomas, O. W. Walters and Caleb Zinn.

An organization certificate was approved March 3, 1941. The first officers of the new Credit Union were Harold C. Lynn, president, O. L. Walters, vice president, William Jennings, treasurer, and Henry Beadle, clerk.

By December of its first year, the Credit Union had 370 members and had assets amounting to \$3,801.78. The start of World War II stunted its growth, however. Patriotic mill men and women were putting their money into war bonds, and the Credit Union came upon difficult days. By 1945, membership had dropped off to 200, and assets had increased just \$560.00 in four years.

It was in 1947, also, that the organization was given an office, and its first full-time employee.

By 1949, assets had increased to \$125,082 . . . and membership was up to 1157.

Bill Williams was hired by the Board in 1950 as assistant treasurer and office manager. He became treasurer in 1956.

Until 1957, the Credit Union office was located next to the Granite City Steel Company personnel department, with an entrance off 20th Street. Then growth forced a move . . . and land was acquired at 20th and Iowa in Granite City—just across the street from the steel mill. A new \$97,000 building was constructed, and the Credit Union officially began operations in its new quarters with a grand opening celebration and open house on November 2, 1957.

Williams was treasurer and general manager until October, 1965, when he resigned to take another position. At that time, in a reorganization move, the office management and treasurer duties were divided. Joe Lucido, former assistant office manager, was named office manager and assistant treasurer, while Nick Neunzerling, already a member of the Board of Directors, was elected treasurer.

In its year-end report for 1965, the Granite City Steel Employees Federal Credit Union listed assets of \$6,108,088.49, a total of 6,521 members. Dividends paid for the year — \$219,011.23.

Serving through the years, and contributing to this remarkable development, were eight different presidents—one of whom—Neunzerling—held the office three separate times.

The list of past presidents:

Harold C. Lynn	1941
Loran Goad (deceased)	1942
John Zabel	1943
Henry Gantt	1944
Nick Neunzerling	1947
Henry Gantt	1949
Alex Skubish	1950
Nick Neunzerling	1951
Harvey Ebling	1956
Nick Neunzerling	1957
Ernest Eli	1965
Eli currently is president.	

R. Dron Electrical Co. Inc.

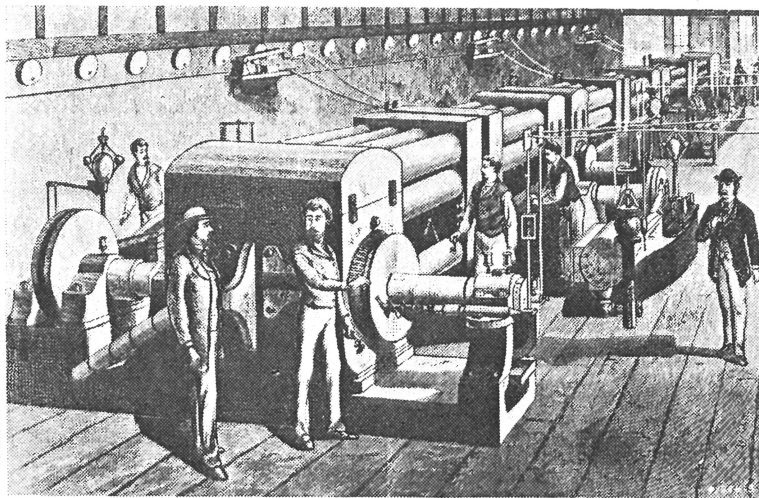
SALUTES THE
CITY OF MADISON
1891 - 1966

We are proud to have shared in the growth of Madison and the installation and modernization of its Traffic Control System and Whiteway Lighting.

This page, in memory of our founder, Robert Dron who:

- a. Served as School Board President, 1936-38.
- b. Served as Village Treasurer, 1930-37.
- c. Served as Village President, 1937-42.
- d. Was instrumental in buying the Chain of Rocks Bridge, 1939.

In the late 1800's and early 1900's it was small electric power plants like this which provided service, mainly for lighting, for Illinois cities and towns.



This is the computer center at the Wood River Power Plant, largest of three operated by Illinois Power Company.

Illinois Power Company, which supplies electricity and gas to Madison and most of Madison County, had its beginning in the many small electric companies which began operation in the 1880's and 1890's to provide electricity for lighting.

These companies were founded within a few years after 1879 when Thomas A. Edison perfected his first light bulb. The pale glow from the light bulb hanging by a cord from a parlor ceiling was an indication of wealth. Scoffers called them the "rich man's toy," and said they'd never take the place of fluttering gas lights or kerosene lamps. For a time it appeared they were right. The early bulbs cost \$1.50 each and the monthly charge for the electricity they used—between dusk and 9 p.m. only—was 50 cents a light. Saloons, which stayed open later, paid 75 cents a month. When the first electric street lights were installed on streets in Madison County, a journalist wrote eloquently, "... to lighten the way of the traveler, whether he is bound home, from church or lodge or from more strenuous duties. Under the kindly rays the city is assured of the best protection for life and limb during the darkness of night."

While it was the light that gave the electric industry its start, it was transportation which gave it the boost it really needed.

"Know electric travel joys through the State of Illinois—escape dirt, dust, smoke and cinders."

This was an advertisement which appeared at the turn of the century as electric train lines moved into their heyday.

The electric cars, powered by electricity from an overhead cable, provided transportation within cities

and from city to city. The electric travel age had its birth in Illinois in 1889 with Ottawa and Peoria having the first electric cars. However, the electric train travel had its most far-reaching effects in the Quad-City area and the building of the McKinley Bridge in 1910 increased commuters between St. Louis and the East Side. In a six weeks period in 1913, one real estate dealer sold 350 lots and demands for electric service taxed the facilities of the Madison County Light & Power Company which had been formed of several early-day small electric companies.

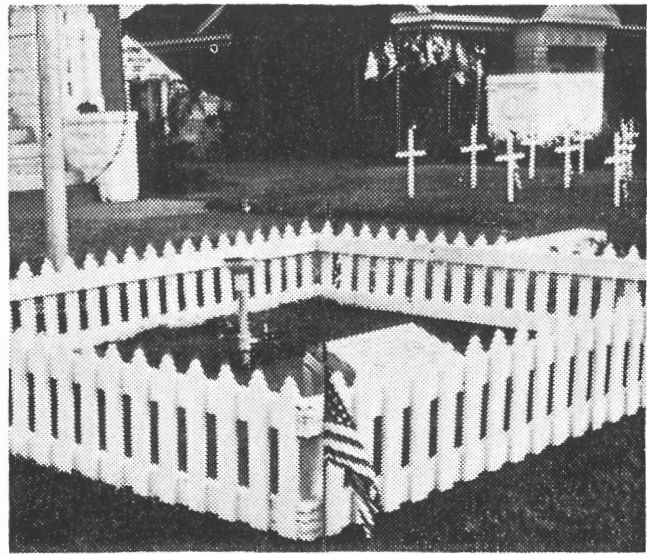
The Madison County Light & Power Company was a unit of Sen. W. B. McKinley's vast utility enterprise, based mainly on the use of electricity for interurbans and street car lines, and it was for the senator that the bridge was named.

While transportation had given the electric companies their biggest boost, it also nearly meant their downfall. After World War I, it appeared that the automobile was here to stay, better roads were built to accommodate them and people took to the road instead of the rails.

However, in the meantime, housewives had learned of the many uses for electric power in the home. The first electric appliance to gain wide acceptance was the electric iron and it was followed by the vacuum sweeper, an unwieldy affair weighing about 70 pounds in the early models, and the washing machine. Industry, too was finding many uses for electricity and although fewer and fewer electric-power trains were running, the slack in sales was being taken up in homes, businesses and industry.



Post 307 Home on Memorial Day



John F. Kennedy Memorial on Post Lawn

VENICE-MADISON POST NO. 307 DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS THE AMERICAN LEGION ORGANIZED for GOD and COUNTRY DEDICATED to SERVICE to COMMUNITY, STATE and NATION

Post 307 was organized in the summer of 1933 and applied for and received its Charter from the National Organization in September of 1933. Harry Hartman was elected the first Commander of the Post and Jessie Henderson was elected the first President of the Ladies Auxiliary.

The membership held their regular meetings at various places in Venice and Madison until 1946 when, under the Commandership of George Dittman, the present Post Home was purchased from the Terminal Rail-Road Association for \$5,000.00. Negotiations for the purchase was handled by Joseph Grenzer, Joseph Bergrath and Frank Stein-

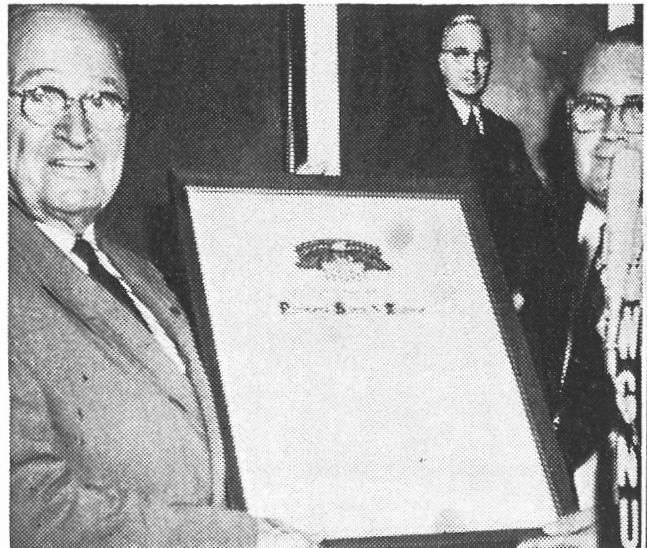
man.

After World War II a larger meeting room to hold our annual Installations, Dances and other activities became necessary. In 1948 under the Commandership of Henry Bax the Post built the large Hall to the rear of the Post Home. Herman Kaiman contracted to build the hall for \$2,500.00 and the Post Membership secured the necessary materials for another \$2,500.00, bringing the total cost of building our Hall to \$5,000.00.

In 1949 the Boy Scout building was constructed on the Legion property by Scout parents and Friends of Scouting. Most of the materials were



John F. Kennedy speaking on front lawn 1962



Harry S. Truman at dinner in Post Hall 1964



Unit 307 Ladies Drill Team



Duck moving down north State St. in Chicago

donated by various groups and individuals. Post 307 invested in excess of \$1,500.00 to complete the building.

In using the big Hall for Dinners and Dances it became necessary to build a kitchen to go with the Hall. In 1954 under the Commandership of Kenneth Hinson a Kitchen and store room was built onto the side of the Hall.

From 1933 until 1957 the Post Fellowship Rooms were in the basement of the Post Home. In 1957 under the Commandership of Benny Mangiaracino the Post built the new Dugout Cocktail Lounge.

1933-34 Frank Steinman	1950 John Sedlack
1935 "Duff" McBrain	1951 Larry Burris
1936 Albert McIlvoy	1952 Fred Honerkamp
1937 Frank C. Hart	1953 Walter Baker
1938 John Lively	1954 .. Kenneth Hinson
1939 .. Harry Hartman	1955 John Gonterman
1940 Joseph 'Bergrath	1956 S. Krakowiecki
1941 .. William George	1957....B. Mangiaracino
1942 .. Edward Wagner	1958 John Bettag
1943 Harry Fellers	1959 Mike Leatherman
1944 .. Leo J. Connoles	1960 Bobby Orasco
1945 William L. McCoid	1961 George Wilson
1946 .. George Dittman	1962 Louis Saucier
1947 .. James Patterson	1963 Frank Mulnik
1948 Henry Bax	1964 .. Irving Simmons
1949 Steve Lopez	1965 Fred Harrison
1966	Charles Austra

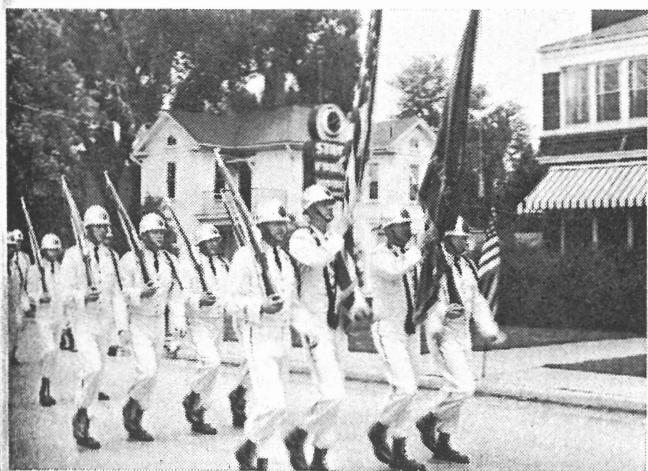
Jessie Henderson
Luella McCoid
Ava Blanche Nicols
Pauline Reidelberger
Margaret Taylor
Rose Hindman
Daisy Ferguson
Elizabeth Bergrath
Marie Wittenbrink
Hilda Means
Mary Massman
Estella McBrain
Sybel Robbs
Kathryn Fellers
Zelma Hart
Mary Dittman

Dorothy Bergrath
Ann Taylor
Ann Zelewski
Audress Brown
Hazel Hinson
Dorothy Hinson
Nellie Franceschini
Irene Baker
Thelma Gonterman
Frances Cawley
Viola DeFord
Jackie Leatherman
Mildred Scannell
Maxine Simmons
Norma Hillmer
Mary Ballentine

Joyce Austra

Venice-Madison Post 307, The American Legion starts each year with the Installation of its newly elected Officers in the month of August. The various Committee Chairmen are appointed to promote the programs of the Post.

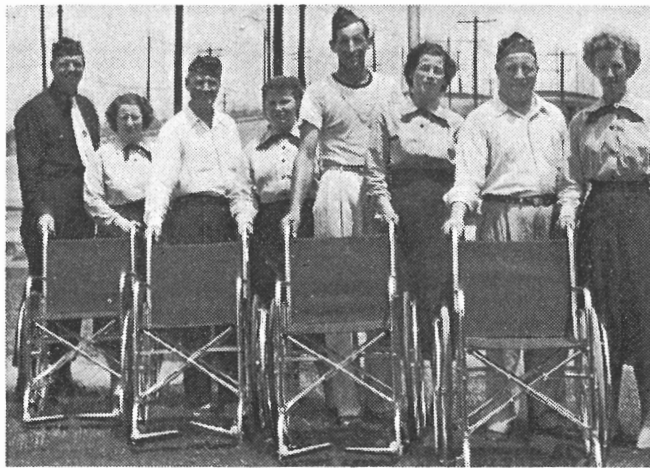
The four great principles of The American Legion have always been foremost in the programs of our Post; The Rehabilitation of our Disabled Veterans; The promotion of a One Hundred Per cent Americanism; The Welfare and Education of the Children of our deceased and disabled Veterans; and to improve conditions for all Children;



Post 307 Drill Team



Duck and side view of Post Home



Wheel chairs to loan out—part of our hospital equipment available to the community.

To secure and maintain an adequate National Security Program.

Post 307, takes part in the various Civic and Fraternal functions in our Community each year. We also promote four impressive programs of our own; The Annual Installation of Officers; The New Year's Eve Party; The American Legion's Birthday Party; and the Memorial Day Program and Parade. The Public is invited to each of these programs.

Our Child Welfare programs include supporting the Khoury League; Boy Scouts; Girl Scouts; Boy State and Girl State programs; Annual Poppy Poster Contest; the Annual Essay Contest; the School Medal Awards and Essay Contest; the Bennett Cottage at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Childrens Home; the Alton State Hospital Party; the Annual Heart Fund Drive and the Crippled Childrens Dance. In 1955 we provided Air Conditioning for the Children's Wards at the St. Elizabeth Hospital and later we provided Television Sets and Modern Oxygen Tents.

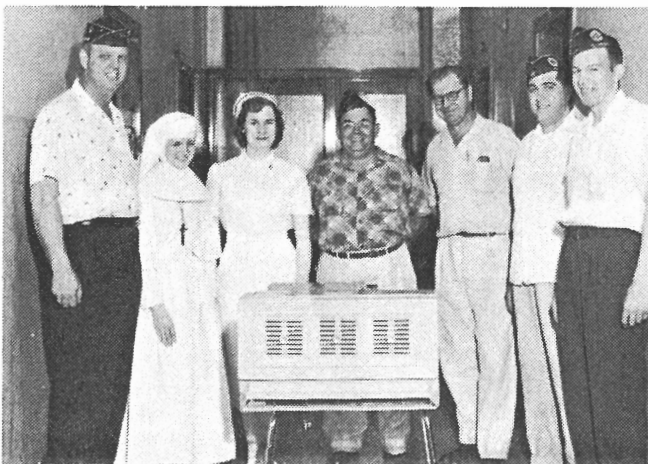
The Inhalator and Resuscitator equipment and First Aid Supplies for the Madison and Venice Fire Department First Aid Trucks were provided by our Post.

During the closing weeks of the Legion year our Post sends Delegates to the 22nd District; the 5th

Division, and to the Department of Illinois Conventions. At the 22nd District Convention, Delegates are elected to go to the National American Legion Convention, and for the past several years our Post has had a Delegate to the National Convention.

Post 307 is most proud of the part our Delegates played in the 1943 Fifth Division Convention held at Salem, Illinois. At this Convention a resolution was written to aid Veterans returning from World War II. This resolution was passed by the Department of Illinois Convention and the National American Legion Convention and was presented to the Congress of the United States. This Resolution was enacted into Public Law in its original form and became the G. I. Bill of Rights. We, of Post 307 are proud that Delegates from our Post helped originate this, the greatest single piece of Legislation ever enacted into law by the Congress of the United States.

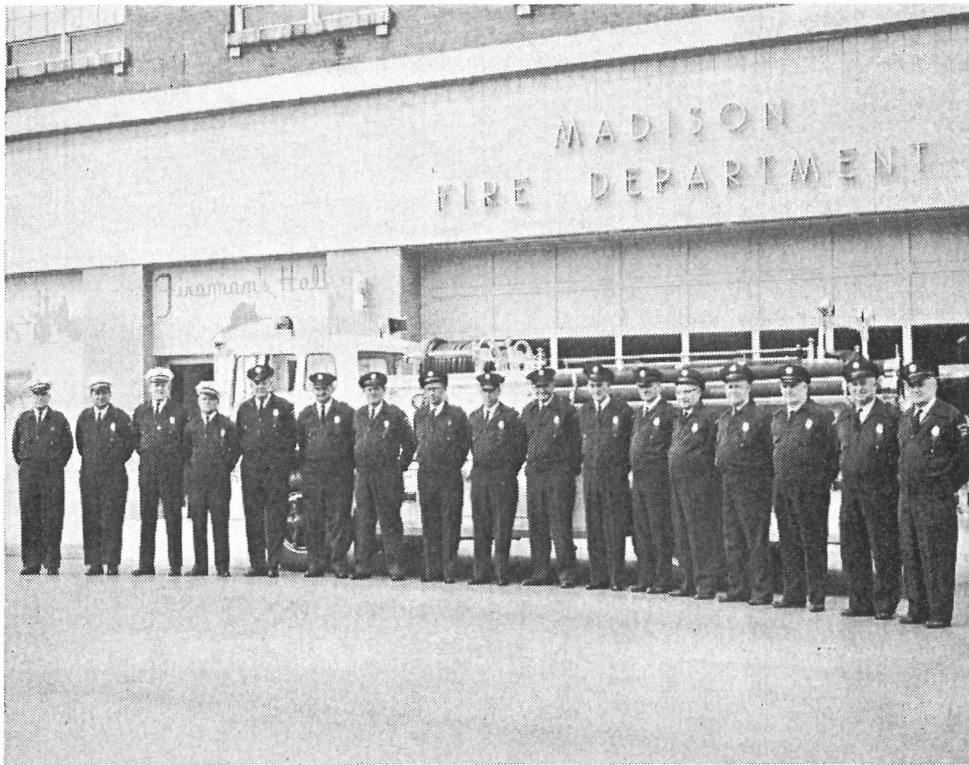
In 1952, Post 307 secured an Amphibious Duck from the Army Surplus Depot. The revamping of our Duck was done at the Hlava Auto Repair Garage. Sheet metal sides and a new top was put on; the motor was overhauled and some heavy iron work was removed. Then we were ready to go. The Duck has become known throughout Illinois and



One of the Air Conditioners for the Children's Wards at St. Elizabeth's Hospital



One of the Television Sets for the Children's Wards at St. Elizabeth's Hospital



MADISON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The first fire equipment, a hand-drawn truck costing about \$250.00, was purchased in 1894.

Madison's big fire occurred in 1907, when the Waschauer Department Store burned. The store occupied a half block on the West side of Madison Avenue between the Hinde Building and Third Street. While no lives were lost, the whole town was threatened and half of the Bottom Building burned.

The Fire Department was reorganized in 1910 and a fire wagon with two typical dashing horses was substituted for the hand truck.

In 1913, the Volunteer Fire Department, under the leadership of Chief Pearl Smith, erected a handsome building, believed to be the only one of its type in the State. This building belongs to no particular individuals, the owners always being the Volunteer Firemen of the present time.

In 1923 the Fire Department was modernized when a splendid new 350-gallon Fire Truck was purchased. This was replaced in 1942. In 1942 the Department purchased a new 500 gallon

per minute fire truck. In 1949 a new 500 gallon per minute fire truck with ladders was purchased.

In 1947 a new First Aid Truck was added to the equipment of the Department. This truck was purchased by the Volunteer Fire Department.

In 1960 the Volunteer Fire Department purchased a new 750 gallon per minute modern fire truck. This truck replaced the truck purchased in 1942.

In 1961 the Fire Department Building was remodeled to house a new modern fire station. Two firemen are on duty each night at the new station. The members of the Department are as follows: E. J. Miller, Chief; John Bellcoff, Ass't. Chief; Eldon Rhoads, Captain; Charles Voloski, Lieut. and members are Elmer Smith, Benjamin Bosworth, Vasil Graville, Joseph Scrum, John Michels, Albert Topal, Frank Riddle, Paul Besserman Jr., Sam Rossman, William Hlava, Charles Voloski, Joseph Kaleta, Shirley Barton, and Otis Hollenbeck.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY OF MADISON, ILLINOIS ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

"For this City, and for every City and Land, and for the Faithful who dwell therein,
LET US PRAY TO THE LORD."

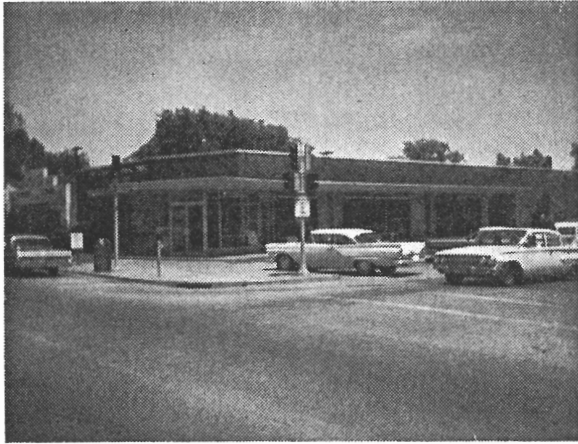


PASTOR AND PARISHONERS OF THE
NATIVITY OF VIRGIN MARY EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH
AND

THE LADIES SODALITY; SR. "R" CLUB; JR. "R" CLUB; and CHURCH CHOIR
5th and EWING AVE. MADISON, ILLINOIS

Services in ENGLISH—every 1st and 3rd Sunday of the Month
Vesper Services Every Saturday Evening at 7 P.M.—IN ENGLISH

TELEPHONE—Glenview 1-9995



The First National Bank in Madison, Illinois, was organized and opened for business on July 27, 1934, with the following officers: John E. Lee, M.D. as President and Chairman of the Board, James R. Alcott as Vice President, Frank J. Fijan as Cashier and the following directors: Dr. John E. Lee, James R. Alcott, A. W. Baltz, Francis J. Lahey, J. L. Malone, Dr. J. A. Scopelitte and Max Blumenfeld.

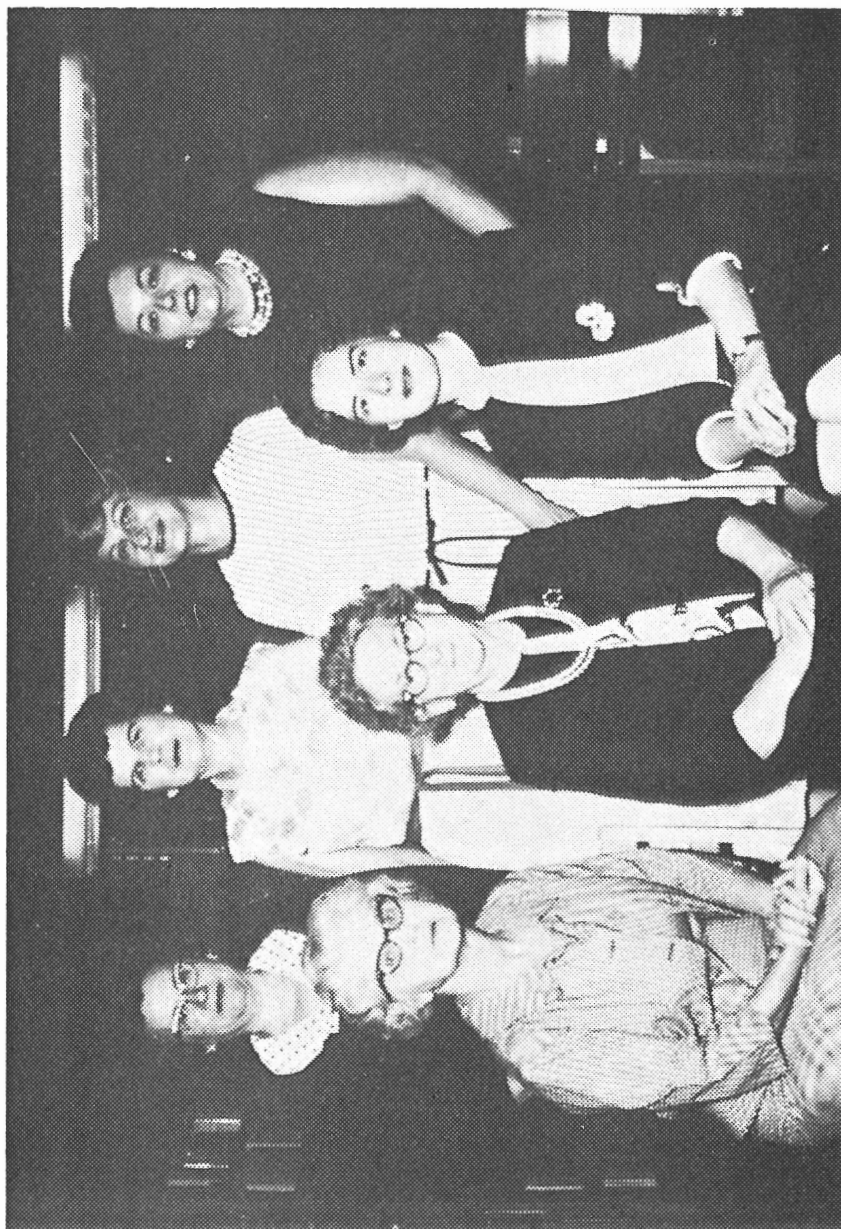
The Bank was located in the old building of The First National Bank of Madison at the corner of 401 Madison Avenue. Since that time the Bank outgrew its quarters to such an extent that it was necessary to build a new building which was done and occupied July 27, 1961, at 600 Madison Avenue. Since the time of organization up to the present time, many changes have occurred in the personnel of the bank. James R. Alcott was promoted to Executive Vice President in 1938, and upon the death of Dr. John E. Lee on December 8, 1944, Mr. Alcott was elected President on January 1, 1945. Mr. A. W. Baltz, Mr. J. L. Malone and Mr. James Frangoulis passed away. Mr. Fijan had resigned as Cashier due to entering the insurance business, and he

was succeeded by Mr. Edgar Hendricks who later resigned on account of illness. Mr. Louis B. Reilly was appointed Cashier. Dr. Joseph Scopelitte, after returning from military service, resigned. Mr. Alcott, at the age of 78 years, resigned as President in favor of John E. Lee, DDS., son of our first President. Mr. Alcott remained as Chairman of the Board and Mr. Louis B. Reilly was appointed Executive Vice President. Mr. Andre N. Gitcho was appointed Cashier and Miss Frances Avgides and Mrs. Dorothy Sbabo, Assistant Cashiers.

Our further loss in personnel in the past few months have been the deaths of our Vice Presidents, Mr. Max Blumenfeld and Mr. Francis J. Lahey who have been with the Bank since its organization.

Our present Board of Directors consist of Dr. John E. Lee, James R. Alcott, Louis B. Reilly, Frank J. Fijan, Judge Fred P. Schuman, Walter Blumenfeld and Andre N. Gitcho.

The Bank is now enjoying a healthy growth, and we solicit your patronage.

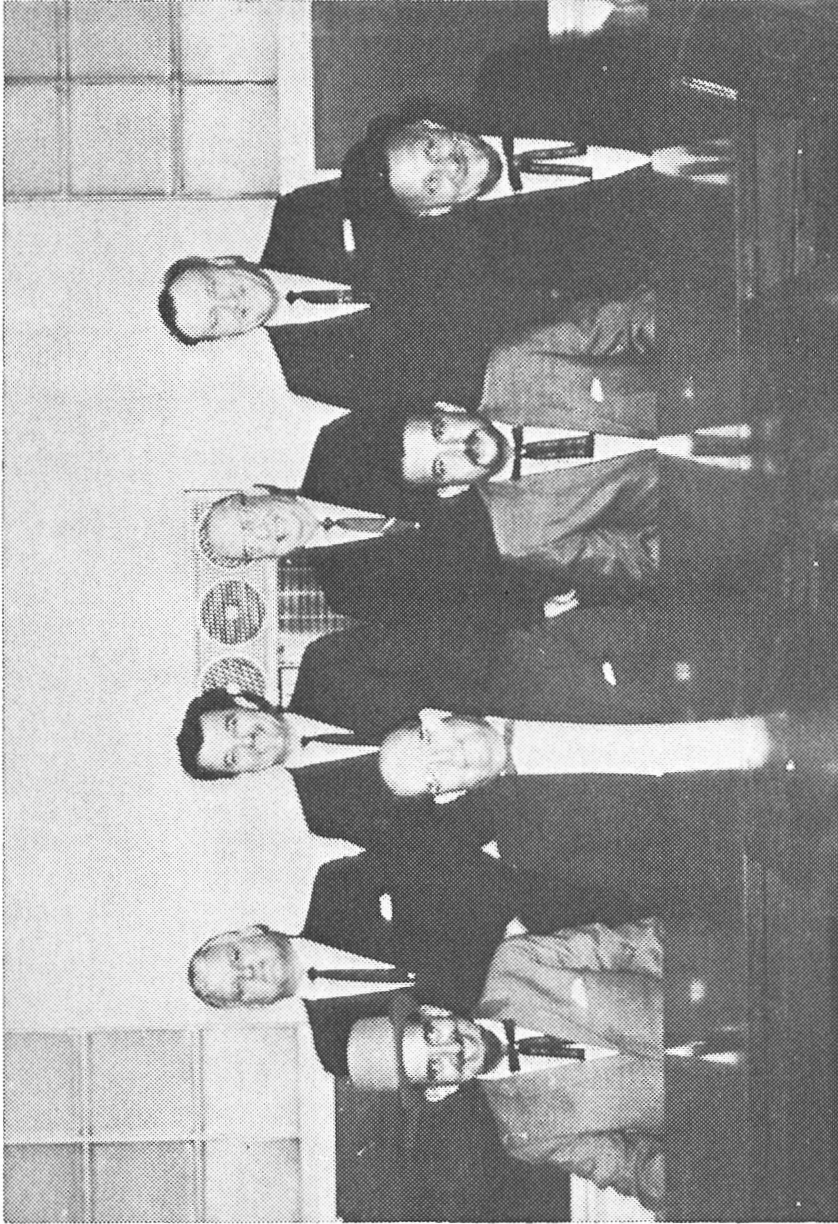


LIBRARY BOARD

Standing Left to Right: Mrs. Mary Pashoff, Member; Mrs. Lena Williams, Member; Mrs. Evelyn Holt, Member; Mrs. Dorothy Sbabo, Member.

Sitting Left to Right: Mrs. Blanche Revelle, Librarian; Mrs. L. C. Harlan, Member; Mrs. Louise Lewis, Assistant Librarian.

Absent From Picture: Mrs. Ruth Fogle, Miss Eunie Hatscher, Member; Mrs. Edwith McElwain, Member; Mrs. Nevenka Kacalieff, Member.



MADISON SCHOOL BOARD

Standing Left to Right: Harold T. Fisk, Member; William Vavra, Member; Wensel Brown, Supt. of Schools; Ray Kozielek, School District Treasurer.

Sitting Left to Right: Oel Blumenstock, Member; Chester McManaway, Secretary; John Bellcoff, School Board President; Frank Derner, Member.



ELECTED OFFICERS—CITY OF MADISON

Sitting Left to Right: Demos Nicholas, City Treasurer; Stephen Maeras, Mayor; Percy Lux, City Clerk.
 Standing Left to Right: Booker T. Walton, Alderman 5th Ward; John H. Haynes Jr., Alderman 5th Ward; Steve Kelio, Alderman 4th Ward; Ray Kozelek, Alderman 3rd Ward; Robert Don Reeves, Alderman 1st Ward; Christ Costoff, Alderman 4th Ward; Emil Ulanski, Alderman 1st Ward.
 Absent from Picture: Charles J. McManan, Alderman 2nd Ward; Benjamin Bosworth, Alderman 2nd Ward; Richard R. George, Alderman 3rd Ward (Deceased).

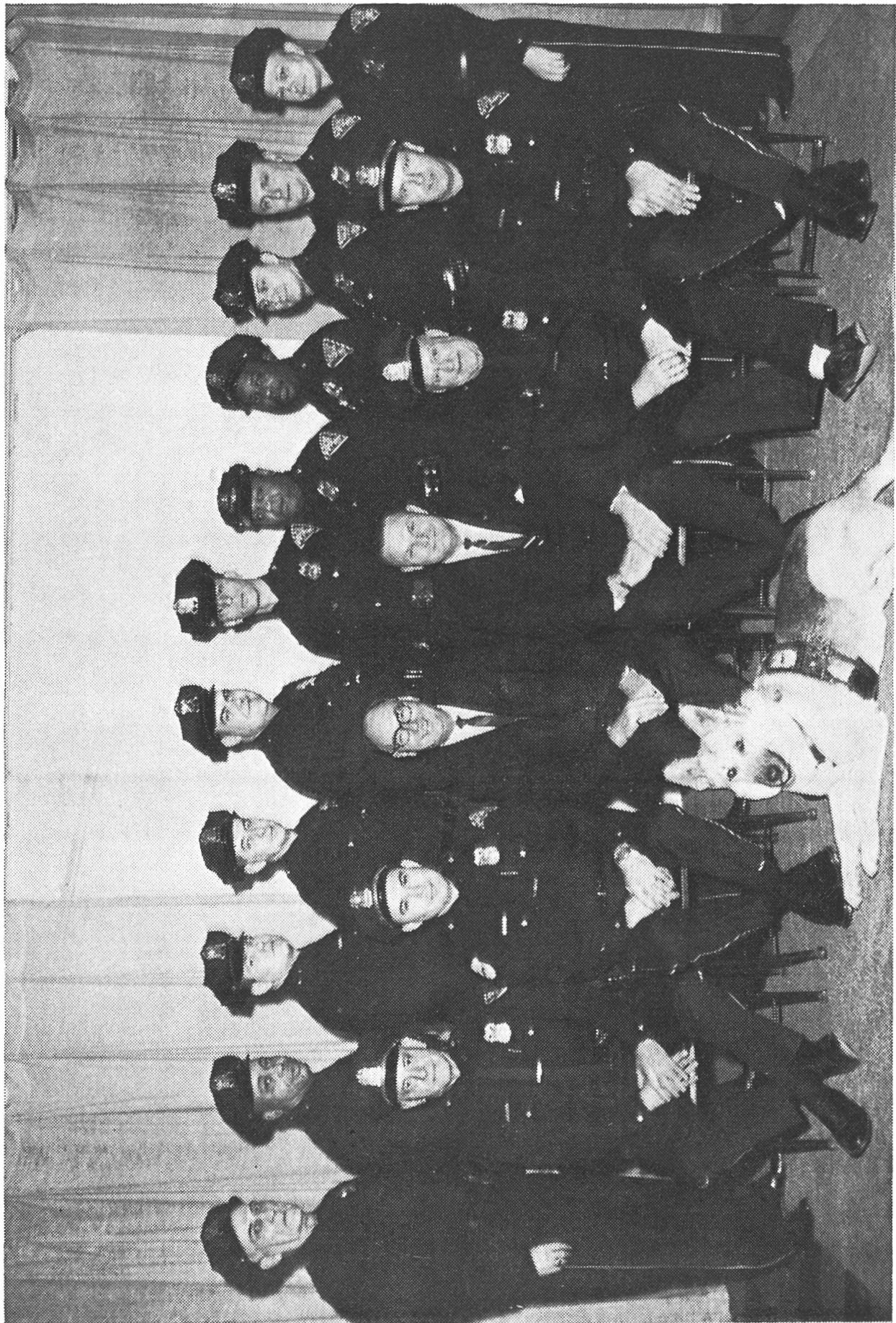


APPOINTED CITY OFFICIALS

Standing Left to Right: Steve Kaman, Building Inspector; Emmett Pazia, Chief of Police; Pete Skundrich, Acting Building Inspector; Jerry Maeras, Bridge Manager; Stanley Lucas, Supt. of Streets; Edward Dubish, Police Commissioner; Mike Krieshoff, Health Officer.

Sitting Left to Right: John G. Gitchoff, Corporation Counsel; Edward J. Miller, City Comptroller; Nick D. Vasileff, City Attorney.

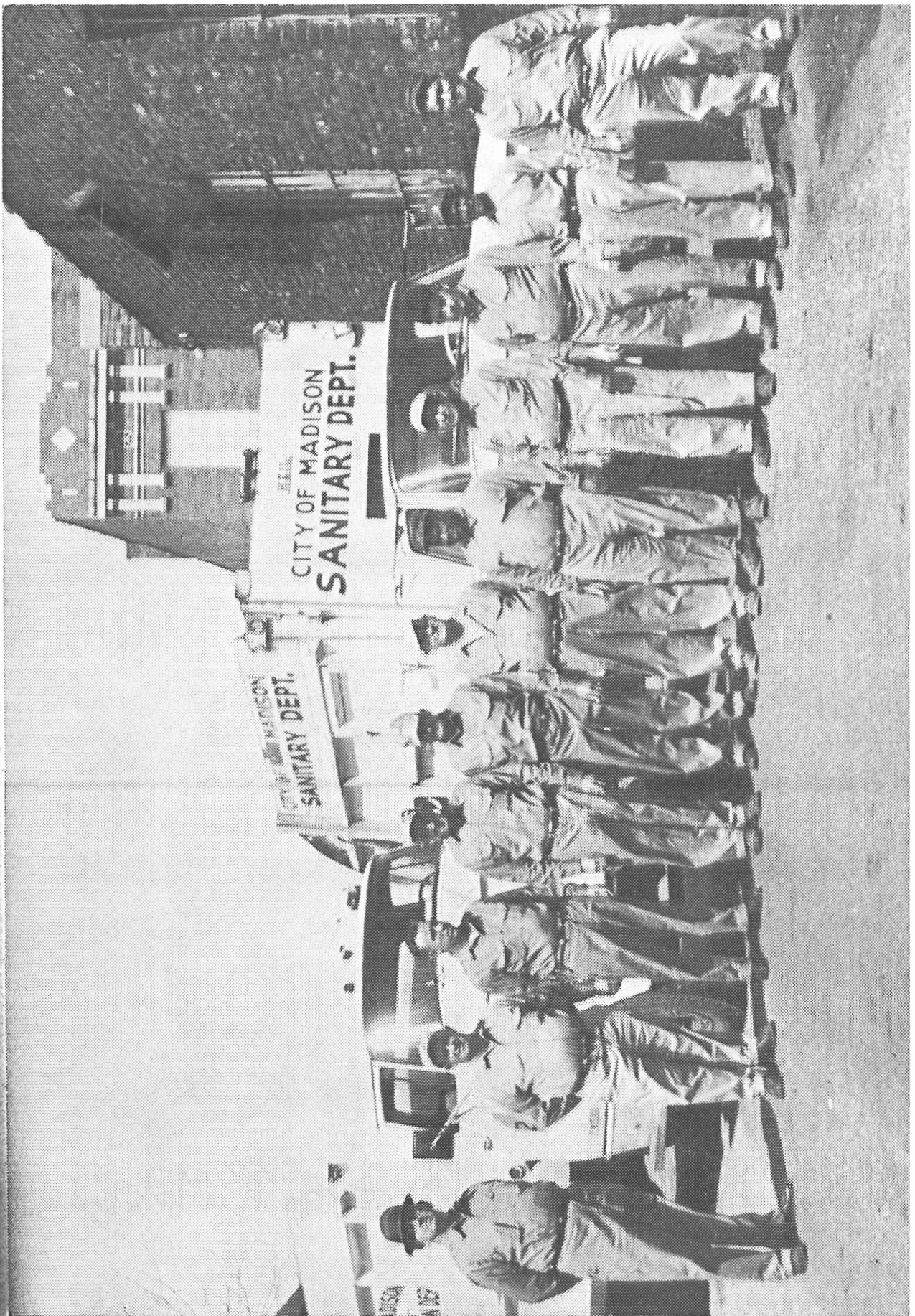
Missing from picture: Jerry Zahm, Supt. of Recreation; Christ Pashoff, Ass't. Health Officer; Clayton T. Newton, Plumbing Inspector; Harry Johnson, Civil Defense Director; Joseph Scruggs, Custodian; Mike Sasyk, Police Commissioner; Joseph Purdes, Police Commissioner.



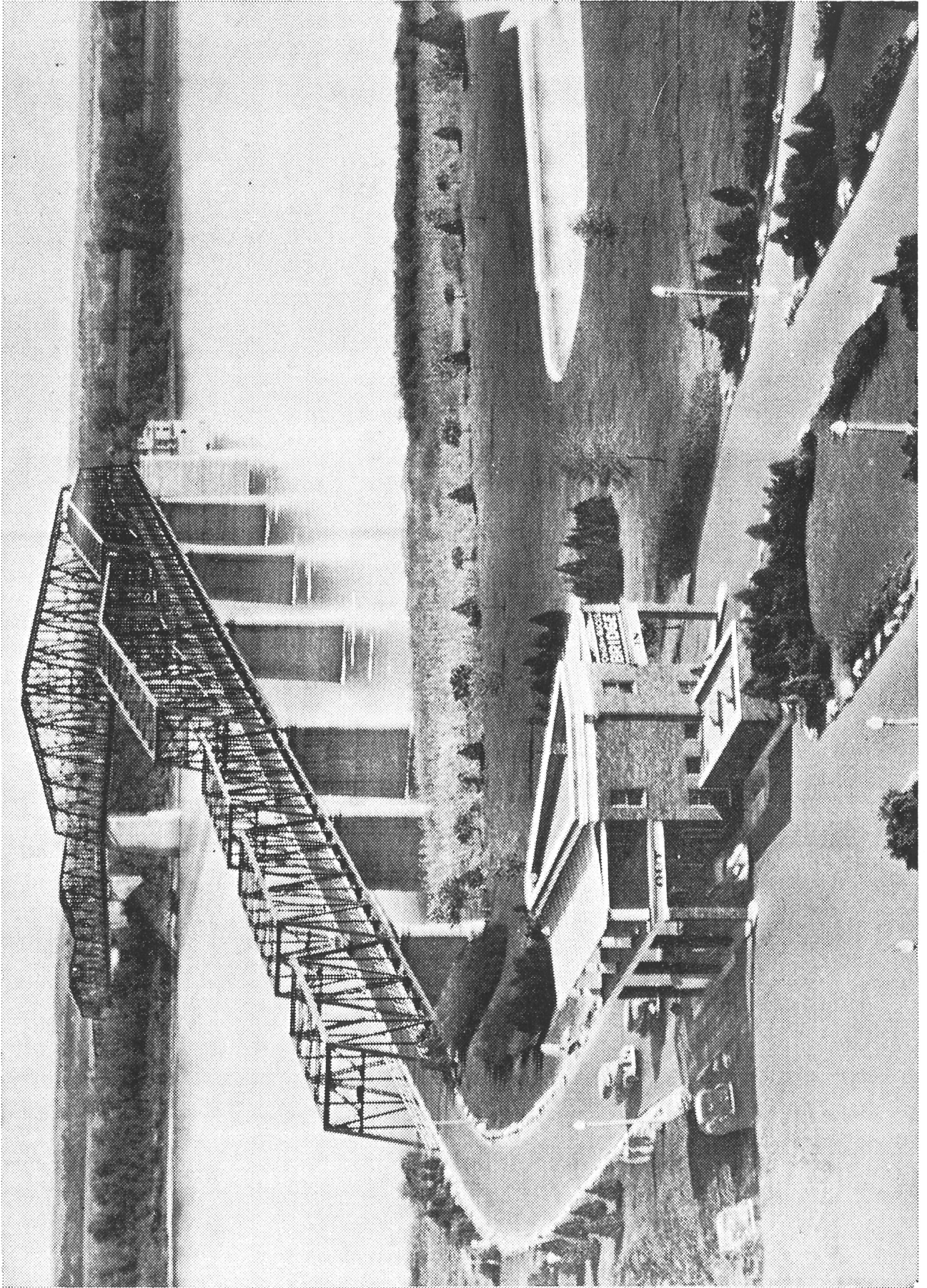
STEPHEN MAERAS, MAYOR

EMMETT PAZIA, CHIEF OF POLICE

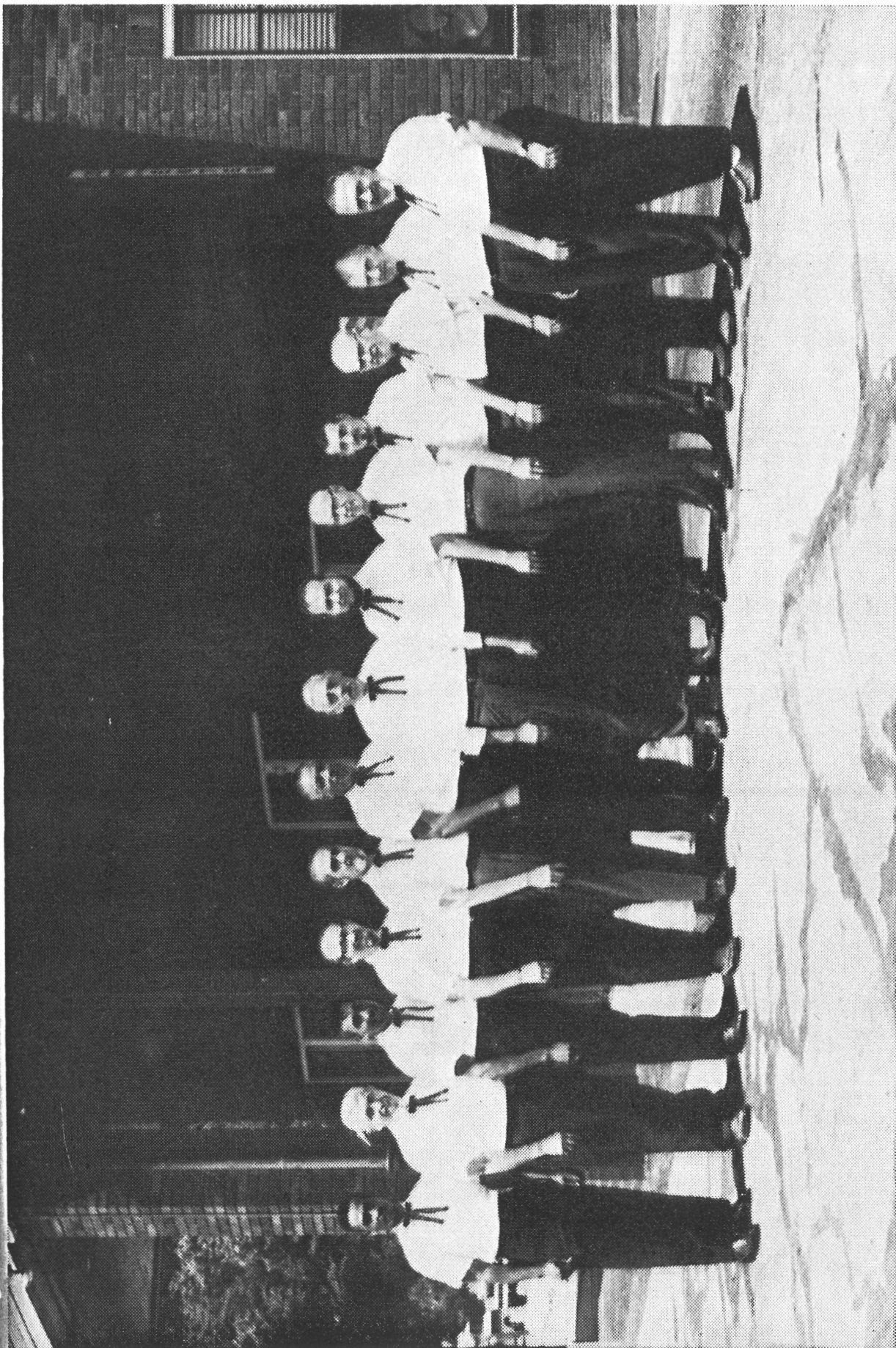
Rudolph Uhercik, Sergeant; John Hozian, Tony Turski, Chief Desk Sgt.; Richard Krieshok, Theodore Skoklo, Marion Lionberger, Captain; Frank Dutko, Lieutenant; Edward Zabolka, Sergeant; Ronald Grywacz, William Fanning, Norris Horton, William Papa, Leon Bland, Edward Goclan, Sir Kelly, Police Dog.



Stanley Lucas, Supt. of Street; Albert Topal, Elmer Smith, Frank Riddle, John Michels, Paul Besserman, Paul Drayton,
Stanley Bialczak, Mike Bisto, Jesse Terrell, Jerry Verba



CHAIN OF ROCKS BRIDGE



CHAIN OF ROCKS BRIDGE EMPLOYEES

Tom Malone, Peter Macek, James Freeman, Roy Hill Jr., Steve Knezevich, Maurice Brown, John Mejeski, Jerry Maeras, Harold Ratliff, Ronald Gushleff, John Bridick, Vincent Huckla, James Shipcoff.

MILLER PROVISION CO.

SPECIALIZING IN MEATS

FOR RESTAURANTS • HOTELS

LUNCHROOMS • BARBECUES

WEDDINGS • PARTIES and PICNICS

1728 Edwardsville Road

TR 6-7462

Hieken's

408 MADISON AVENUE
MADISON, ILL. GLeview 2-1198

CLOTHING • JEWELRY • FURNITURE • APPLIANCES



Sam Hieken, our founder, came to the community in 1911, and was first employed at the old American Car and Foundry Company in Madison, as a riveter.

However, he had learned the trade of Watch-making in Russia and did repair work for fellow employees and other friends.

This "sideline" expanded and in the late twenties he managed the Jewelry Department of Schermer's Department Store, where the present Schermer's Grocery is now located.

Hieken's Clothiers & Jewelers first opened its doors on April 3, 1930, at 211 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Hieken stayed at this location until 1935, when he moved up the street to 407 Madison Avenue.

In 1948, a new building was constructed to house an expanded Hieken's and the offices of the Illinois Power Company at 408 Madison Avenue, which is the present location.

In August, 1948, shortly before the grand opening, of the first new building to be constructed in Madison in many years, Sam Hieken died. Harvey, the eldest son, then took over the management of the business.

In 1965, another expansion was necessary and Hieken's doubled their space by taking over the space of the Illinois Power Company, but still provided the service of receiving electric, gas and water payments for the citizens of Madison.

With this new space additional lines of highly styled men's clothing and a new furniture and appliance department was added to the existing lines of clothing and jewelry.

Hieken's will continue to have confidence in the growth of Madison by providing its customers with the best there is to offer at fair prices.



McMANAWAY INSURANCE AGENCY

With a background of 13 years as a life insurance salesman, including 5 years with Metropolitan Life, the general agency was started in July, 1954. At that time, the office was located in my home.

Each year the business grew and in January, 1960, another agency was purchased and it became necessary to find a larger office. This constituted a move to 504 Madison Avenue.

In 1961 another agency was acquired and integrated into the McManaway Agency. The following year, a lot next door was purchased for future expansion. In November, 1963, construction of a new office building was started at 502 Madison Avenue. On March 1, 1964, the move to the new office was made.

The Agency has experienced substantial growth each year since 1954. The present operation is handled by the owner Chester McManaway, his wife, Gertrude McManaway, and one part-time employee.

Chester L. McManaway

THE DEN

2401 State St.

Granite City

TOM GUSHLEFF, Owner

CONGRATULATIONS TO
THE CITY OF MADISON ON
THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY

FROM THE VENICE
TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS

Arthur W. Moore Supervisor
Frank Reidelberger Tax Collector
Thomas W. Foley Town Clerk
Joseph W. Bergrath Assessor
Frank Kimack Highway Commissioner
Assistant Supervisors Claude Echols,
Jay D. Maurer
Auditors Stanley Krakowiecki,
Albert Topal,
Lawrence Puente

FOLEY

VENETIAN BLIND CO.

704 State St.

TR 7-2532



DALEY'S

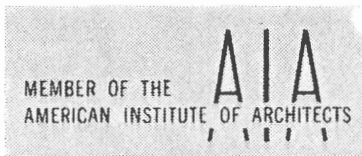
417 Madison Ave. — Madison, Ill. — TR 6-2453

STARTED IN 1937

Gene Daley's
Barber Shop

Helen Daley (Interior Decorator)
Paint, Wallpaper and Gifts

"Specialize"
Custom Floral and Fruit Arrangements
and Decorative Items



VIRGIL H.
DULGEROFF
ARCHITECT

Telephone: Glenview 2-3103

2021 Edison Avenue

Granite City, Illinois

Office: BRidge 1-4390

Res.: EXpress 7-4685

MIDWEST BLACKTOP ROADS, INC.

Liquid Asphalts • Road Oils • Road Construction



Theodore "Ted" Kramer

President

929 Missouri Avenue

East St. Louis, Illinois



BITUMINOUS FUEL & OIL CO.

700 Johnson Hill Road

Collinsville, Illinois

Contractors: Roads, Sewers, Airports and General Construction

Started BITUMINOUS FUEL & OIL CO. 45 Years Ago

8th and State Street

East St. Louis, Illinois

Owners: Finis P. Ernest II, President

Arnold Ernest, Vice President

Charles E. Mahoney, Superintendent



Went into Construction with the Road Oiling & Fuel Oil Business in 1926

NOW LOCATED at 700 Johnson Hill Road

Collinsville, Illinois



Chas. E. Mayes, Superintendent and President

Finis P. Ernest, III, Owner

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR

75th BIRTHDAY

SHEPPARD

MORGAN

SCHWAAB

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

TR 7-1400

2021 Edison

Granite City

SAVE-MOR SUPER MARKET, INC.

1508 Third Street

Madison, Ill., began business Nov. 12, 1945

William Mehl, President

— Associates —

Joseph A. Flasar, since Dec. 1945

Albert Love, since June 1946

James Sinnett Jr., since Dec. 1954

Arthur Durnell, since June 1956

During this time we have employed about 80 High School boys.



NAMEOKI MURDOCK BEER DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

was founded on August 8, 1933 by Harry Murdock and Falstaff. At that time they operated one ½ ton pickup truck. But the years were good and by 1964 the company had subsidiaries (Vesci Falstaff Dist.) in Centralia and DuQuoin, Illinois. Also in 1964 the company acquired Miller High Life for Granite City area.

The photo was taken in 1956 at the opening of the new warehouse.

Anthony (Tony) Vesci	President
Anthony J. Vesci	Vice President
George (Buddy) Vesci	Secretary-Treasurer
Jack Feig	Centralia-DuQuoin Manager
Ed Zabawa	Office Manager
Arnold Rutherford	Advertising Man
Wendell Snowden	Warehouse Supervisor
Joe Novosel	Driver Salesman
Frank Diak	Driver Salesman
Carl Duffield	Driver Salesman
Phil Hardas	Driver Salesman
Louie Youngberg	Driver Salesman
Ken Shackelford	Driver Salesman
Bill Feig	Driver Salesman
Peach Bayer	Driver Salesman
Al Ferrero	Driver Salesman
Mondo Evishi	Driver Salesman
Les Crumbacher	Driver Salesman
Bill Burger	Driver Salesman
Geno Cordaloni	Driver Salesman
Susan Feig	Office Girl

ALRIGHT CLEANERS

2209 Madison Ave. and Nameoki and Fehling Road

COMPLETE DRY CLEANING SERVICE

Drapes - Rugs Cleaned • Shirts Laundered

Prompt Pickup

TR 6-2782

STARLIGHT TAVERN

1225 Madison Ave.

TR 6-9632

MADISON IRON AND METAL CO.

6th and State

GL 2-5138

RALPH AND CHARLIE'S RESTAURANT & BAR

1431 4th St.

TR 7-1163

BLAKE MOTOR SALES

1733 Madison Ave.

Granite City

TR 6-1425

RADI-COM SERVICE

Specialists for Mobile and Fixed Stations • "Two Way Communications"

William F. Guennewig

667-2941, Troy

466-2588, Alton



Kacera Distributing Co.

OLD MILWAUKEE BEER • C-V BEER

SCHLITZ MALT LIQUOR

LIQUORS FROM BARTON DISTILLERY

BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY GENTLEMAN

CANADIAN 8

VERY OLD BARTON

COLONEL LEE

BARTON RESERVE

HOUSE OF STEWART SCOTCH

Paul Kacera, owner.

Entered in the beer business in 1940, as a salesman for the Alpen Brau Brewery.

Joined Griesediek Bros. Brewery in 1947.

Became a wholesaler for Griesediek Bros. in 1951, with warehouse at 2101 Washington Ave. in Granite City.

Added Schlitz Beer to operation in 1956. Moved to 1101 19th Street, Granite City, in 1957.

In 1960 moved to new warehouse at 1350 Grand in Madison, Ill. Business now operated from this location. Assisted in operating business by his wife Margaret, son Richard and daughter Jean Adams.

STERLING

TV AND APPLIANCE CO.

SALES and SERVICE

ZENITH • RCA • CURTIS MATHES

GE • MOTOROLA • ADMIRAL

420 Madison Ave.

GL 2-8166

GATEWAY LOAN CORP.

1223 Madison Ave.

Confidential — Friendly Loans Made on Signature

Auto, Furniture and Appliances

TR 7-7300 • GL 1-7792

Harvey Miller, Mgr.

Richard Coleman, Asst. Mgr.

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR

75th ANNIVERSARY

PERDUE

FURNITURE COMPANY

910 Madison Ave.

NEW and USED FURNITURE and APPLIANCES

Free Parking

FREE RAINBOW STAMPS

Ask for Jim Perdue or Nick Bogovich

BEST WISHES FROM MADISON LIONS CLUB

The Madison Lions Club was organized in the fall of 1941 at Bruncics, 1400 Madison Ave. Lacy Arms was elected president.

On January 13, 1942 they received their charter and became a member of Lions International.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF MADISON, LIONS CLUB

1. Lacy Arms
2. Woodrow Lybarger
3. John Bridick
4. Jack Champion
5. Cecil Dant
6. James Louis
7. Alex G. Markuly
8. Andre N. Gitcho
9. Pando Markuly
10. James Shipcoff
11. Albert Diak
12. Chester Ashley
13. Cecil Dant
14. Emmett Pazia
15. Vasil C. Graville
16. John Maeras Jr.
17. Dr. Steve Geroff
18. Paul Lunsford
19. Pat Rich
20. Austin Lewis
21. Charles Foley
22. Albert Love
23. Jerry Maeras
24. Edward Dubish ..
25. Walter Gavlick

L. WOLF Co.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

DESIGN and LAYOUT

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

BUILDERS OF LUEDER'S PARK ESTATES

PONTOON PLAZA DEVELOPMENT

1733 Cleveland

Granite City

TR 7-5811 • GL 2-8118

MADISON AUTO PARTS, Inc.

New Parts for All Makes of Cars and Trucks

1020 MADISON AVENUE

Madison, Ill.



Madison Auto Parts was originally part Plumbing Supplies and part Used Auto Parts and Salvage Yard started by Harry Weisman and his brother Meyer Weisman in May 1927.

Gradually the plumbing supplies disappeared and more new and rebuilt Auto Parts were put in stock to fill out the Auto Parts supply line. Meyer Weisman left the business in 1939.

It was a familiar sight on Sunday morning to see several of the local garage owners and mechanics huddled around the old "Pot Belly Stove" thrashing out mechanical problems they had encountered during the previous week.

Just prior to World War II the salvage operations ceased and Harry Weisman continuing alone enlarged the new and rebuilt parts, though finding it difficult to obtain them during the way.

Since the youth of the Tri-Cities had left to serve their country it was necessary that Mrs. Violet Weisman, the wife of Harry Weisman, be the pick-up girl and Shirley Weisman, now "Mrs. Shirley Comensky,"

was bookkeeper and delivery girl. It was due to the help of these two that the business prospered in the

face of both the shortage of help and materials.

In 1950 Harry Weisman took his son-in-law Irv Comensky into business with him and in 1952 an addition in cement block was built to relieve the crowding of parts in the original wooden structure. In 1953 another block building was built to house a machine shop. In 1954 Madison Auto Parts became Incorporated with the following officers: Harry Weisman President, Violet Weisman—Vice President, Irv Comensky—Secretary, Shirley Comensky—Treasurer.

In that same year the familiar old wooden building that fronted on Madison Avenue which had stood for many years was torn down and the new front building was erected

The untimely demise of our beloved President Harry Weisman in October of 1954 stunned all the many friends that he had made in the Tri-City Area over the period of years that had served them in his own friendly way.

The business continued with Mrs. Violet Weisman as President. In 1957 it was found necessary through the expansion of business to erect another building to house the ever increasing number of various parts and supplies to keep the vehicles of the Tri-Cities in operation.

In 1958 another tragedy struck when Mrs. Violet Weisman passed away. Upon her death Irv Comensky became President and Shirley Comensky Secretary-Treasurer.

Due to the growth of the Tri-City area and the increase of vehicle registration in 1961, it was found necessary again to add two more buildings to the existing structure so that now Madison Auto Parts Inc. occupies over 10,000 square feet of space, in addition to this there is a large parking lot adjacent to the building.

Madison Auto Parts Inc. houses the largest inventory of Auto Parts, Accessories, Auto Supplies, Automotive Chemicals and Paints in the Tri-City area and anyone entering the door at 1020 Madison Avenue will always be greeted with a friendly smile by managers (Dick 300 bowler Fanning) and (Dave 200 bowler Hart) or James Littlejohn, Pete Wilkinson, Tom Delaloye or Kenneth Presswood. If it be necessary to go into the office one will be in for a treat from the congeniality of office manager Mrs. Pauline Cohan and her assistant Diana Fox.

We wish to thank all our customers who have made our continual growth possible and especially those who have been with us since the inception of our business and are still with us, namely: Bob Naeve Service Station, Guy Burns Auto Repair, Brewer Motor Co., Moody Auto Sales, Hundley Pontiac, Hohlt Motor Co., Barney Bear Service, Willie Hlava, and John Oldal.

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
75th ANNIVERSARY

EDRAY FOODS INC.

1560 State • Granite City

TR 6-8385 • GL 2-5156

MADISON COUNTY'S LARGEST

WHOLESALERS of

INSTITUTIONAL CANNED GOODS

AND PAPER PRODUCTS



Lee Abernathy, 1672 3rd Street

LEE'S AUTO REPAIR

1330 Madison Ave.

Madison, Ill.

GL 2-2162

Started in Auto Repairing and Body Work in 1946 while working as a welder at the Laclede Steel Co. in Madison.

Started schooling as body and fender man in 1945, attended school in evenings for a year.

Left Laclede Steel Co. in 1946 to work as body and auto repair mechanic for Johnny Shell's City Service Garage in Granite City and worked there one year. Left City Service to work for Studebaker Agency (Schlechte Motor Co. in Granite City) in 1947 to 1953.

In 1952 I built a two car garage at the rear

of my home, 2025 Rhodes St., Madison. In August, 1953, I left Studebaker Garage to work for my own business.

I worked six and seven days a week for three years, and then bought a piece of property at my present location, 1330 Madison Ave., Madison with a small building that I made into a three-car garage in 1957. This building was John Christoff's Stag Beer warehouse. In May of 1965 I bought the building next door and tore down the old building to construct my new shop that I now occupy. The new building includes 3700 square feet of space.



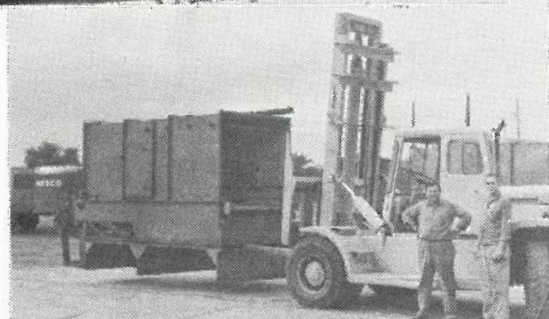
HAROLD WAGGONER & CO.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTER

Monsanto, Ill.

UP 5-0025

BR 4-0083

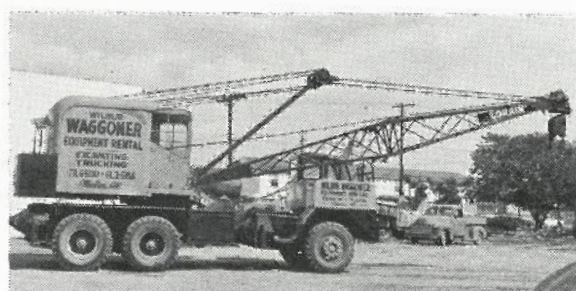


M. WAGGONER TRANSFER COMPANY

Madison, Illinois

GLenview 2-2190

TRiangle 6-8632



WILBUR WAGGONER

EXCAVATING AND TRUCKING
CONTRACT ENGINEER
EQUIPMENT RENTAL

1548 Market St.

GL 2-5355



BEST WISHES ON YOUR

75th BIRTHDAY

LUNA CAFE

Mitchell, III.

Chas. Hester

TONY and JOE'S TAVERN

3rd and Madison Ave.

PIZZA SPECIALIST

Tony Anselmo, Prop.

JOHNNY'S TAVERN

320 Madison Ave.

BUDWEISER BEER

CHICKEN and STEAKS

A SPECIALTY

John and Gean Lewis

BESSERMAN'S TAVERN

1200 Iowa

TR 6-9463

WE'RE PROUD TO BE HERE

Ever since 1953, corrugated boxes to carry the diverse products of manufacturers located in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky have been produced at a plant on 4th and State Streets. In 1953 this facility was operated by the former National Container Corporation. Today it is an important link in a coast-to-coast network of 20 corrugated box plants operated by the Forest Products Division of Owens-Illinois, Incorporated. Owens-Illinois has been a contributing member of the Madison industrial community since 1956. And we plan on being around for a good many years to come. So congratulations Madison on the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee. We're looking forward to the next milestone—a century of community progress.

 **OWENS-ILLINOIS**
FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION

ANDREW GITCHOFF

REAL ESTATE:

SALES • INSURANCE

LOANS • APPRAISALS

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

TRiangle 7-2006 • GLenview 2-3119

1927 Edison Ave.

Granite City, Ill.

WESTERN AUTO APPLIANCE CENTER

1419 20th Street

Granite City

Ample Parking

Across the Street

TR 7-7000

BUSY BEE BAKERY

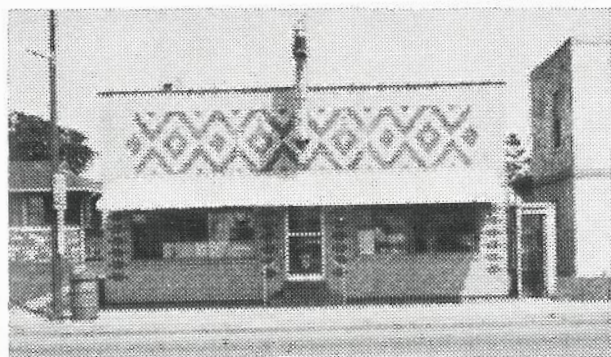
806 Madison Ave.

Bread • Pies • Cakes • Pastries

4 Hour Service on Party Cakes

Open 6 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Closed Sundays and Holidays



Busy Bee Bakery was started in 1929 by Theodore, James and Thomas Gitcho. A contest was held to name the bakery. The original Busy Bee was located at 1936 State Street—a wholesale bakery, with a brick oven, where railroad ties were used in firing the oven.

In 1936 the bakery was relocated to 22nd and State Street; under the same ownership. In 1938 Eva and Tom Gitcho purchased the bakery from his brothers and relocated it at 825 Niedringhaus in Lincoln Place. It was during the war and many soldiers patronized the bakery for carry-out pastries, milk and doughnuts. Machinery was hard to get, during the war and shortening and sugar supplies were rationed, so Busy Bee closed its doors in 1944.

Eva and Tom Gitcho purchased property on 8th and Madison Avenue which was then an empty field, and constructed a new and modern bakery, consisting of gas fired oven, electric mixers, automatic doughnut fryer. The bakery opened August 22, 1946 and they have served the public from that time with delicious Danish pastries, pies, bread and specialized in decorated cakes. In 1964, due to ill health, Mr. and Mrs. Gitcho sold the bakery to their daughter and son-in-law, Paul and Agnes Freeman, who are now operating the bakery and serving the public in the same way as their parents, and they hope to serve the public till the next 75th Jubilee.



Federal Oil Corporation

8th & Madison Ave.

Madison, Ill.

Federal Oil Corporation originated from an idea of Irvin Miller in the fall of 1928, who was formerly a salesman for Pierce Oil Company in this area which was later acquired by Sinclair Refining Company.

Federal Oil was incorporated in January of 1929 with the following officers: Mannie Schermer, President, Henry Karandjeff, Vice-President, Pete Schermer, Secretary-Treasurer and Irvin Miller as Manager. When the Board of Directors of the Corporation sought a location for the enterprise they decided on the present location at 8th & Madison Avenue due to the property being on a rail siding and also centrally located for the Tri-Cities.

In 1938 Mr. Miller's health became impaired and he was forced to retire. The Corporation re-purchased his stock and it was retired. In February 1929 a contract with signed with the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, refiners of Diamond Oil Products. Since that time the original Mid-Continent was merged with the Sunray Oil Company, this Company is now the largest refiner in Oklahoma, marketing DX Products throughout the entire middle west. The parent company name was changed to Sunray DX Oil Company.

In 1964 Mr. Karandjeff's stock was purchased by Roland D. Evans who has been manager of the Company since 1945.

A. H.

SEEBOLD CO.

Granite City, Illinois

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
75th ANNIVERSARY!

COMPLIMENTS OF THE EAST SIDE LEVEE AND SANITARY DISTRICT

TRUSTEES OF DISTRICT, 1966

MORRIS CAMPBELL
GEORGE DUFF

LAWRENCE TOLAR
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM E. EBERSOLDT
J. A. GRANT

CHIEF ENGINEER
A. L. KRAEMER

INTRODUCTION

One of our nation's great industrial empires lies partially within what is known as the Great American Bottoms in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois. This area is situated along the easterly bank of the Mississippi River immediately across from St. Louis, Missouri, and includes the cities of East St. Louis, Granite City, Venice, Madison, and Washington Park and several smaller Communities, all of which are in Illinois. The whole area has a relatively high ground water level, and is protected from flood waters of the Mississippi River by a system of levees and wing-levees, canals, conduits and pumping stations constructed and operated by The East Side Levee and Sanitary District. This flood protection has proved adequate to keep out the Mississippi River flood waters throughout the years since construction and is one of the few levee systems along the big river which has never broken. It is noteworthy that during the July 1951 flood, which wrought so much havoc in Kansas City and various other places in Kansas and Missouri, this system held back the flood waters and no loss was experienced within the 96.32 square miles protected by the levee, although the river stage reached a maximum crest of 40.3 feet, St. Louis gauge. As a matter of explanation we should like to point out that zero gauge on the Mississippi River at St. Louis is equivalent to 379.94 feet above mean sea level, according to the U. S. Geological survey.

The territory within the Levee District generally has an elevation of 30 to 50 feet, St. Louis gauge. River stages of less than 20-22 feet afford no menace to the territory, but above the internal waters will not flow by gravity into the river and the pumping stations must be operated. This entire area is bounded on the east by relatively high bluffs which cause a run-off of storm waters from a wide drainage area into the bottom lands protected by the levee system.

THE EAST SIDE LEVEE
AND SANITARY DISTRICT
2642 McCASLAND AVENUE
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS

Enabling Act of Illinois Legislature to permit formation of District embracing land in two counties passed May 17, 1907, in force July 1, 1907. Petition filed in County Court July 6, 1907. After numerous hearings Commission fixed boundaries and Court set September 22, 1908, as date for election on formation of District. Election held and prop-

osition carried September 22, 1908. Election for first Board of Trustees held December 16, 1908. Permanent organization effected February 9, 1909. Number of Trustees, five, one of whom becomes President of the District, elected for four year term. Date of election same as Presidential election. Officers of District are: President, Clerk Deputy Clerk, Treasurer, Chief Engineer and two Attorneys. Regular meetings: First Wednesday after first Monday of each month.

GENERAL DATA

Area of District, 96.32 square miles (61.645) acres, boundaries of District fixed by County Court for taxation purposes. Estimated population of District 200,000.

Present assessed valuation of all property within the District \$.....

Revenue of District obtained by direct tax on the above valuation and not by assessment for special benefits.

Total acres owned by District—2,776.50.

The District has approximately 37.5 miles of Front Levee, including North and South Flanks.

Height of levees, 47 feet, 2 foot free-board. 52.5 miles of canals and 14 miles of sanitary sewers in service at the present time.

District drains 508 square miles. Watershed extends North to Litchfield, Illinois.

The following high water elevations, from 1942 to 1956 incl.:

1942 June 30th	34.06 ft.
1943 May 24th	38.94 ft.
1944 April 30th	39.14 ft.
1945 June 13th	35.26 ft.
1947 June 2nd	40.26 ft.
1948 March 27th	34.06 ft.
1951 July 22nd	40.03 ft.
1952 April 30th	33.07 ft.

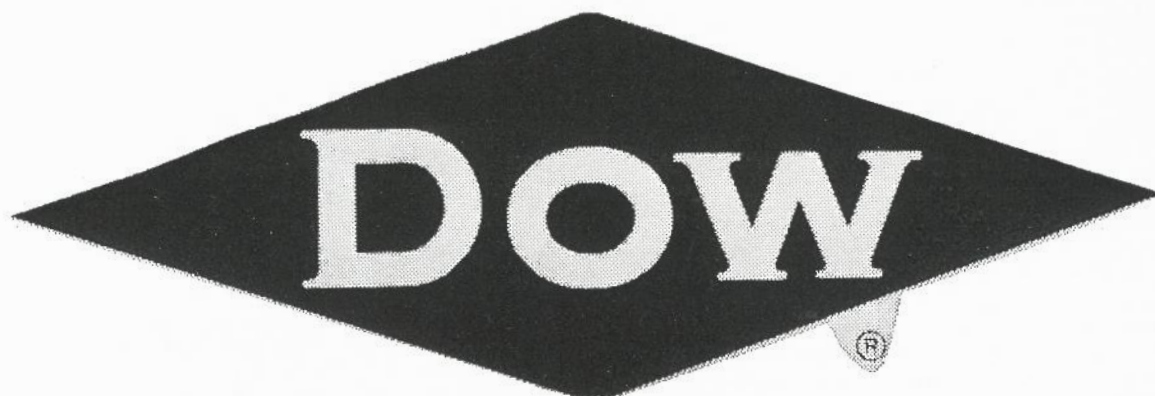
Among the Municipalities in the District (over 5,000) are the following:

ESTIMATED POPULATION JANUARY 1956:

East St. Louis	90,000
Granite City	35,000
Madison	10,000
Venice	7,000
Washington Park	6,300

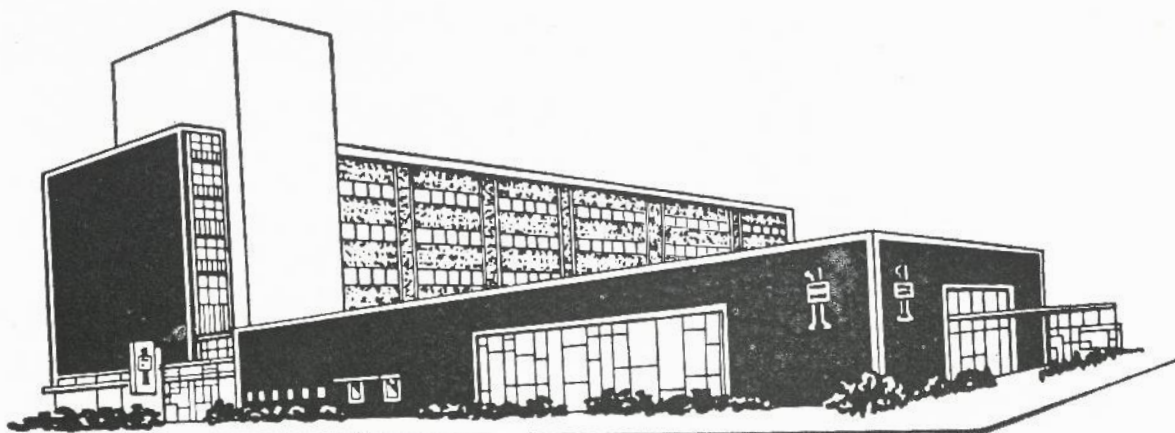
THREE (3) PUMPING STATIONS

Area draining to South Station 30 square miles bottom land and 32 square miles hill land. Capacity of Station 600 cu. ft. per sec. Main equipment four 54-inch screw pumps each driven by 240 H.P. Diesel Engines. Above Station completed 1929.



METAL PRODUCTS CO.

MADISON, ILL.



During the summer of 1902, a group of business and civic leaders of the Tri-Cities met, at the request of George W. Niedringhaus, to discuss ways and means to further the growth of the area.

At the time, the Village of Madison was in its eleventh year and Granite City was three years old.

Of the various topics discussed, the establishment of adequate banking facilities to serve the area, seemed the most important. A committee was formed, headed by Mr. Niedringhaus, to secure the necessary capital and to make application for a charter for a new bank. Their efforts met with success and on December 30, 1902, the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States issued Charter No. 6564 to the Granite City National Bank for the conduct of a general banking business in the area.

Early in January, 1903 the stockholders of the newly authorized bank met and elected the first Board of Directors. Those elected were: George W. Niedringhaus, Superintendent of the National Enameling and Stamping Company; G. A. Nieman, Treasurer of Granite City Lime and Cement Company; Charles Lexow, farmer, of Mitchell; A. W. Morriss of Morriss Realty Company; Walter Romann, farmer, of Granite City; H. S. Bishop, a real estate agent, of Alton; W. H. Niedringhaus, National Enameling and Stamping Company; W. W. Hanlon, Superintendent, Steel Works of National Enameling and Stamping Company; Phil Lauff, proprietor Lauff Hotel; T. K. Niedringhaus, Chairman, Republican State Committee of Missouri and C. F. Stelzel.

The directors then elected the following officers to operate the bank: George W. Niedringhaus, President; C. F. Stelzel, Vice Presi-

dent and Cashier and W. A. Martin, Assistant Cashier.

The Bank formally opened on January 17, 1903 in quarters at 19th and Delmar, now occupied by Fleishman's Men's Store. Total resources at the time of opening were \$75,768.45.

In July of 1917, a new building at the corner of Niedringhaus and Edison Avenues, was completed and the Bank moved to the new location. At the beginning of the Great Depression of the 1930's, the directors, foreseeing the dark days ahead, negotiated and completed the consolidation of the Granite City National Bank and First National Bank of Granite City, creating the present First Granite City National Bank, which continued to operate under the 1902 Charter.

Subsequent developments and the deepening of the depression, proved the wisdom of this move and the new bank continued to serve the financial needs of the area.

Growth of the Bank and of the communities it served, made it necessary to seek even larger quarters and in February of 1960 the move was made to our present home at the corner of Edison Avenue and Twentieth Street. Here the finest and most modern of banking facilities, including Drive-Up and Sidewalk Teller windows, a large customer parking area, closed circuit television and many others, enable us to continue to offer the best in Full Banking Service and to continue as the Tri-Cities leading financial institution.

We are proud to be a part of this community and extend to our neighbors and friends in the City of Madison, our heartiest congratulations on the occasion of their Seventy-Fifth Anniversary.

FIRST GRANITE CITY NATIONAL BANK

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
75th ANNIVERSARY

CALLIS

FILCOFF

GITCHOFF

ATTORNEY'S AT LAW

1326a Niedringhaus Avenue

Granite City, Ill.

GL 2-1323

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR

75th ANNIVERSARY

MADISON AMUSEMENT CO.

1423 5th St.

TR 7-6102

Over 20 Years Service

Mechanical Amusement Devices

MADISON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Walter T. Simmons Chairman James F. Chapman, Secretary-Treasurer

Elmer L. Kennedy

Frank Kalvin

S. Harold Roberts

Robert M. Miller

Margaret Harrington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. G. (Joe) Bardill

Kenneth E. Longman

William H. Jenkins

Warren Watts

Louis J. Zaganelli

Roy Edwards, Jr.

Pete Klobuchar

Howard Sparks

Richard F. Lucas

John Haynes, Jr.

Donald W. McLean, Sr.

John Bridick

Joseph Gregor, Jr.

Christ Costoff

Donald L. Broyles

William (Bill) Warfield

Gordon (Piccola Pete) Routh

James "Red" Worthen

Albert E. Doerr

Terryl W. Francis

Nelson (Nellie) Hagnauer

Illinois Pacific Coast Transportation Co., Inc.

FROM THE GREAT LAKES
TO THE PACIFIC

OVER 20 YEARS SERVICE TO THE
PERISHABLE FOODS INDUSTRY

1601 Market

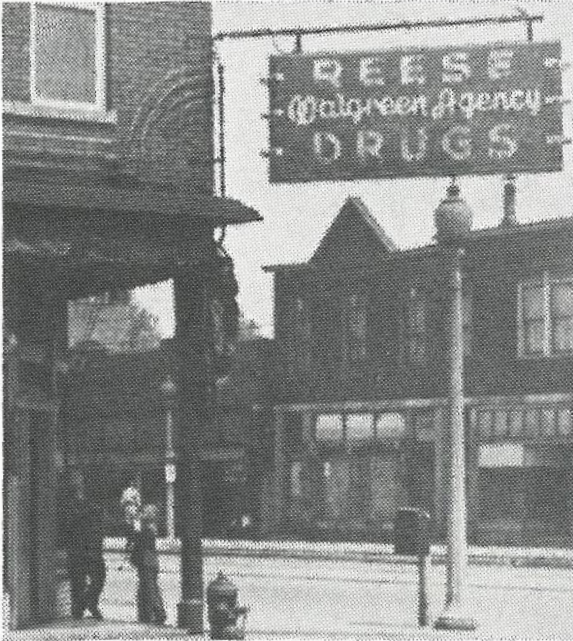
Madison, Ill.

Phone GL 2-6177

Chicago Phone 346-6480



SERVING MADISON SINCE 1927



REESE DRUG IS 43 YEARS OLD THIS YEAR. WE ARE PROUD TO SAY THAT WE HAVE SPENT 39 OF THOSE YEARS IN MADISON, ILLINOIS. THE REESE DRUG STORE AT 3rd & MADISON AVENUE IS ACTUALLY THE SECOND REESE DRUG STORE OPENED IN MADISON. THE FIRST WAS AT TWELFTH AND MADISON AVENUE WHICH WAS OPENED IN 1927. THE PRESENT STORE, OPENED IN 1930, WAS PURCHASED FROM MR. JOHN BOTTOM. MR. BOTTOM, IN ADDITION TO THE DRUG STORE, OFFERED SUCH ITEMS AS PIANOS AND EARLY PHONOGRAPHS. SINCE IT WAS PURCHASED BY REESE WALGREEN AGENCY DRUG IT HAS BEEN MAINTAINED AS A FULL LINE DRUG STORE. NEWLY REMODELED ONLY TWO YEARS AGO IT NOW BOASTS THE MOST COMPLETE COSMETIC SELECTION, AND MANY NEW AND ENLARGED DEPARTMENTS.

REESE POLICY

Prescriptions filled by Reese's Staff of Registered Pharmacists are always priced as low as is consistent with the finest in quality and personalized service.

At Reese's you save money on prescriptions without endangering your health. You need never worry about ingredients because Reese's prescriptions are compounded only from pure, fresh, full potency ingredients direct from the nation's most respected manufacturers.

REESE DRUG STORES



Filling your prescription is the most important part
of our business!



In 1901, Morris Glik opened the first Glik Department Store in Madison. His business founded on the basis of quality merchandise offered to the public at fair prices—coupled with service and guarantee of satisfaction, caused his business to grow and succeed.

At the close of World War II, Joe Glik entered into the active management of his father's business and following the same business creed established by his father, has successfully expanded Glik's Department Stores to seven stores, Madison, Granite City, Alton, East Alton, Edwardsville, Godfrey and Cahokia. An eighth is scheduled for opening late in 1966 in Belleville. Glik's, whose main office is located in Madison, is the only independently owned chain of department stores exclusively serving Madison and St. Clair Counties.

In essence, the history of a city is the total chronological experience of its citizens, particularly those families who have contributed, over the span of its existence to its growth and stability. The commitment of the Schermer family to our community has been of that order.

As the City of Madison celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary, Schermer Super Markets, Incorporated is celebrating its sixty-third year in business at 12th and Madison Avenue. It is the oldest family-owned, continuously-operated retail business in the city. The original store building was erected on the present site of Schermer's Garden Shop by Herman Schermer, the father of the present owners.

Herman Schermer was born in 1880 on a farm in Austria, the eldest of seven sons of a

civil engineer. When his father died, Herman was 14 years old, and his youngest brother, Jacob, was an infant. In 1898, Herman came to America and in 1903 entered the grocery business in North Venice as a partner in the firm of Schermer and Arnovitz. The 1903 floor inundated the North Venice store, and after the water receded, the partnership was terminated. Herman Schermer then built his grocery store in Madison.

A year later, he sent to Austria for the next oldest brother, Ben. At short intervals thereafter, each of the remaining brothers arrived, the final arrival being his youngest brother accompanied by his mother.

In 1907, a new building was erected where the present Schermer Super Market stands, and the grocery was transferred there.

SCHERMER'S CELEBRATES 63rd YEAR



Seventeen years later, the building was enlarged and a complete department store was established. In addition to groceries, the expanded facility sold clothing, jewelry and a complete line of hardware.

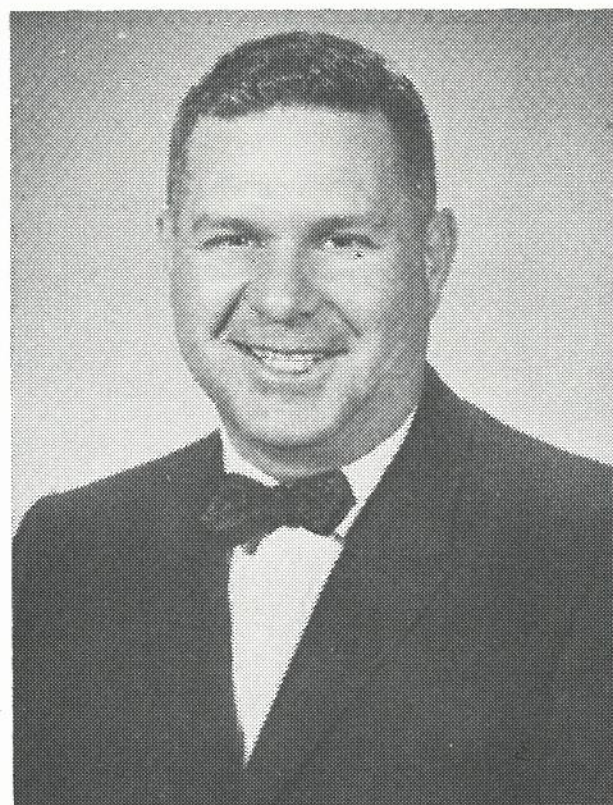
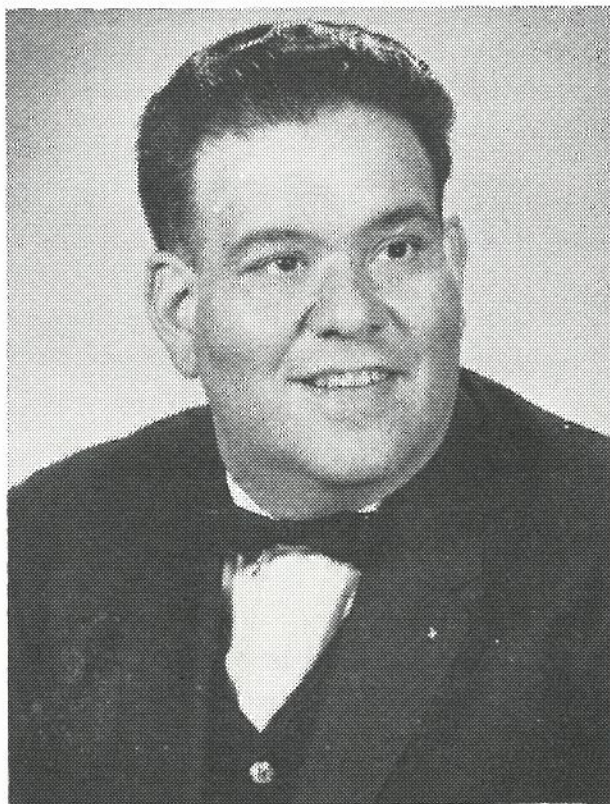
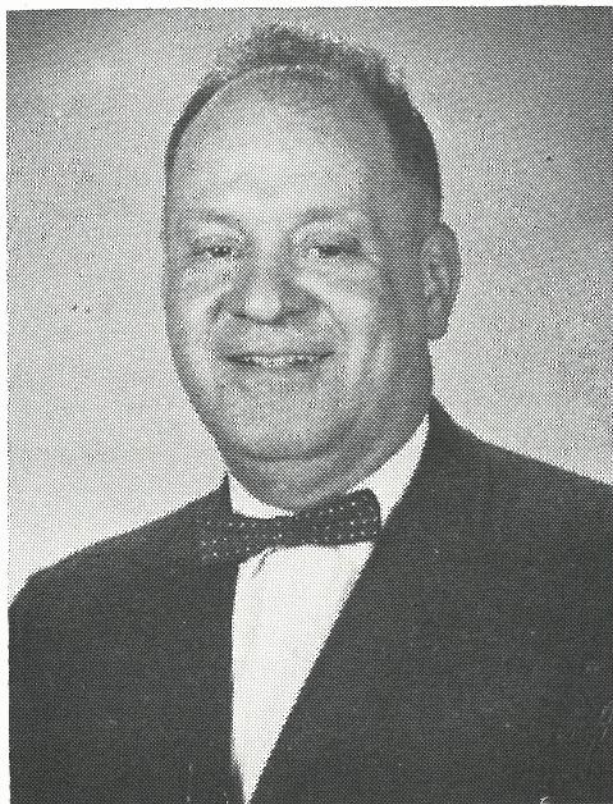
Herman Schermer suffered a heart attack in 1931, and in 1933 became too ill to remain active in the business. His eldest son, Leo, left Washington University Law School and took over the operation of the store.

The department store was discontinued in 1935 and the business reverted to a grocery line which was housed in the corner portion of the building. This portion was destroyed by fire in 1938, approximately one year after Herman Schermer died. The grocery was transferred to that part of the building formerly occupied by the department store.

At the outbreak of World War II, Avery and University until his graduation in September 1943. During the period between the induction of Leo and Stan into the Army and Avery's graduation from college, the store was operated by their mother, Mrs. Helen Schermer.

Leo and Stanley both had distinguished combat service with the U. S. Army in the European theater of operations. Leo, with the Amphibious Engineers, made the D-Day landing at Utah Beach. His battle decorations include the French Croix de Guerre with arrowhead. Stanley served with the 78th Division Combat Engineers, and was wounded in the fall of 1944 near Aachen, Germany. His military awards include the Purple Heart and the ETO medal with three battle stars.

Leo returned from service in November 1945, and Stanley in March 1946. The day after Stan-



ley's return to Madison, a fire started in the Stanley were attending college. Stanley and Leo went into military service in 1942. Avery was classified 4-F and continued attending St. Louis portion of the building housing a tenant-operated furniture store, and the entire structure was destroyed. The building was rebuilt and opened as the first self-service, cash-and-carry grocery in Madison.

Stanley re-entered Washington University upon his return from service, graduating in 1948.

In September 1947, Leo married Esther Scherberg of St. Louis. Avery married Betty Ann Sadler of Madison in August 1948. In October 1953 Stanley married Edith Bender of St. Louis.

Avery left the business to teach at St. Louis University from 1948 until 1951. During the Korean War, he worked as business consultant for the government in the Office of Economic Stabilization. In October 1952, he re-entered the grocery business, and the three brothers established the store policy of low prices and personal service which has proved so successful at Schermer Super Market.

In 1954, increased customer volume required physical expansion into the space previously occupied by the Perdue Furniture Company.

The store building was again completely destroyed by fire in April 1955. It was rebuilt and back in operation within five months.

In the fall of 1955, Mrs. Helen Schermer died.



By 1959, continued growth forced the grocery to expand again, and it took over the space which had been occupied by the Garden Shop.

Between 1952 and 1964, Schermer Super Market established three "firsts." It was the first to inaugurate night shopping hours in Madison, first to provide change-maker cash registers, and first to install automatic coin dispensers.

The two daughters of Herman and Helen Schermer—Mrs. Sarah Poe of St. Louis, and Mrs. Etta Blum of San Francisco—are not active in the family business.

The colonial style Garden Shop was erected in 1965 on the site of Herman Schermer's original grocery store.

In August 1965, Stanley Schermer died suddenly while on vacation.

Over the years many well-known residents of this area were employed at Schermer's and were helpful in establishing it as a successful business venture. Among the ex-employees in this category are the following:

Mr. Emil Ulanski
Mr. Adolph Bernard
Mr. Sam Hieken
Mr. E. A. Friedman

Miss Katherine Durer (who married Dr. John E. Lee, Sr., former mayor of Venice, and became the mother of Dr. John E. Lee, Jr., the present mayor of Venice)

Miss Ella Durer

Mrs. Dora Ashley, her husband, Tony, and son, Chester

Mrs. Bernice Gushleff

Mrs. Josephine Gushleff

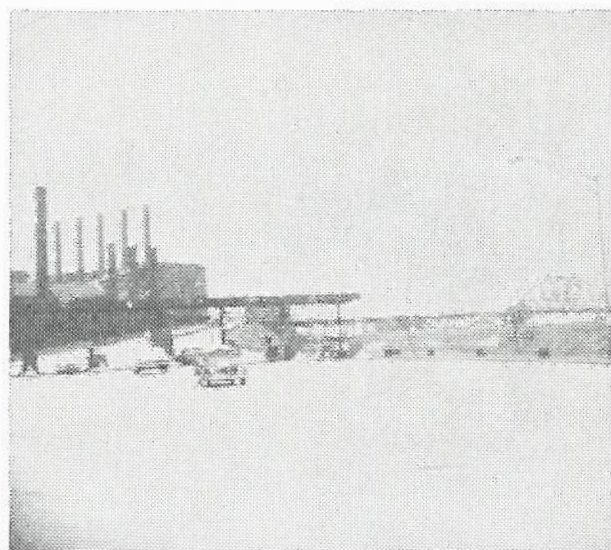
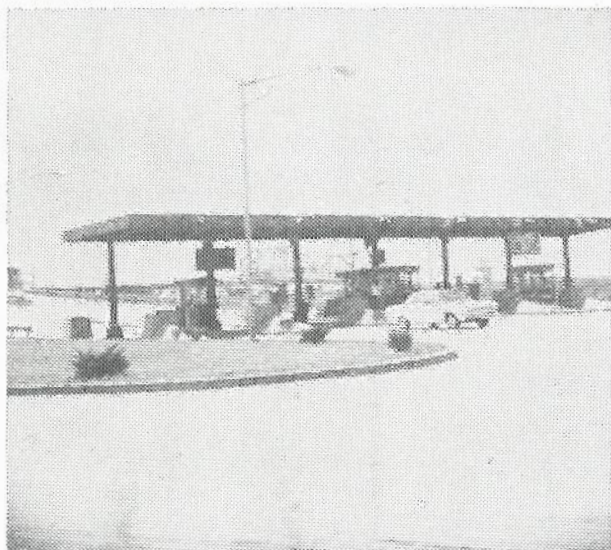
Mr. Charles Bridick

Mr. John Bridick

Mrs. Josephine Yurko

At this commemorative time, it is fitting that this history conclude with a tribute to the founder of the family enterprise.

A successful merchant, Herman Schermer was also a civic leader. His achievements were many. He served as a Trustee on the Village Board of the Village of Madison. He was founder and first president of the Madison Savings and Loan Association. He assisted in the organization and was a charter member of the Madison Rotary Club. His wife, Helen, helped organize the Madison Public Library, and one of its early homes was in quarters donated rent-free by Herman Schermer on the second floor of the building he owned at 5th and Madison Avenue, where E. A. Friedman's Furniture and Hardware Company is now located.



McKINLEY TOLL BRIDGE

The McKinley Toll Bridge, formerly known as McKinley Bridge, was the third of the great bridges constructed over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Prior to its construction, only the Eads Bridge, completed in 1874, and the Merchants Bridge, completed in 1890, spanned the river at this City.

The bridge bears the name of the president of the St. Louis Electric Bridge Company, the Hon. William B. McKinley of Illinois, which built the bridge. This company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois early in this century for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad wagon, and foot-passenger bridge at St. Louis, Missouri, which purpose was approved by act of Congress on February 15, 1907. In St. Louis, the franchise authorizing the St. Louis Electric Terminal Railroad Company "to construct, operate and maintain a single or double track electric railway for the carriage of passengers, mail and express matter, over, along and across certain designated streets in the City of St. Louis" was approved on April 6, 1907 after delays apparently caused by opposition to permitting competition with terminals and railways already serving St. Louis, even though this railway was to be electric and not steam as were the others.

Construction of the bridge was begun on November 15, 1907, and the bridge was officially opened to passenger traffic on November 10, 1910.

Dedication ceremonies were held at the exact center of the bridge at 3 minutes to 3 P.M. on November 10, 1910. Participating in the ceremonies were Governor Hadley of Missouri, Governor Deneen of Illinois, Mr. McKinley and other officials. The bridge was blessed by Archbishop Glennon. A parade in which 500 people from Illinois marched, was later held in St. Louis.

In the evening there was an elaborate pyrotechnics display on a barge in the center of the River, said to

have been witnessed by fully 100,000 people. There were bonfires along the shores on both sides of the river. Later that evening, a banquet was held in the Planters Hotel.

The main river bridge is approximately 2,515 ft. long, and consists of 3 through truss spans 521 ft. and 253 ft. long, and 5 deck truss spans 150 to 250 ft. in length. The Venice approach consists of a steel trestle about 600 ft. long and earth embankment. The St. Louis approach consists of a steel trestle about 2,500 ft. long and a short earth embankment which contains the toll plaza. The main river bridge rests on 5 piers carried to rock, and 4 piers supported on wooden piles. The approach pedestals are supported on piles and spread footings.

The bridge was acquired after 1923 by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, which had been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and unifying properties formerly owned by the Illinois Traction Company and the Southern Illinois Light and Power Company. In 1956 the Bridge was acquired by the Illinois Terminal Railroad Company who in 1958 in turn sold it to the City of Venice. The City undertook the work of repairing and improving the bridge, financing the cost of purchase and improvements by the sale of Bridge Revenue Bonds.

The cost of improvements to the Bridge under the original contracts was approximately \$1,751,000.00, and there has been a continuing program of improvements since. Money in the amount of \$80,000 each year is set aside for future improvements.

The Bridge, within a two year period should have connections to the new Federal Aid Route 151 (The Great River Road) and with the completion of the underpass at Broadway and Main Streets, the people of this area should have a clear direct route to St. Louis.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
CITY OF MADISON ON THEIR
75th ANNIVERSARY

DISTRIBUTORS FOR

MONDAY'S MAID
COIN LAUNDRIES, Inc.

1689 - 2nd Street

Madison, Illinois

TRiangle 7-8439

ARTHUR (Bud) NIEDHARDT

President

CONGRATULATIONS TO MADISON ON THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY



Frank J. Fijan

Stephen Maeras

FIJAN - MAERAS AGENCY REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE

419 Madison Avenue

Madison, Illinois

Telephones: TR 7-1121 • GL 2-1127

On October 15, 1944, Frank J. Fijan and Stephen Maeras, bought out the Bruce Champion Agency at 419 Madison Avenue in Madison, Illinois and have since successfully operated the insurance and real estate business under the partnership of the Fijan-Maeras Agency. The partners later bought out the John L. Fechte Agency in Venice, Illinois and also the Henry Connole Agency in Madison and the Franklin Agency also of Madison.

At the time the partnership was formed, the office consisted of only one office employee, Jean Rossman who is still with the firm. From 1947 to 1952 Betty Gudac assisted with the

office work, replaced by Elsie Turski for about six years, but returned in 1959 and is presently a member of the office force.

Stephen Maeras, a partner in the firm has also been Mayor of the City of Madison for 24 years and prominent in political and civic affairs most of his life.

Frank J. Fijan, the other half of the partnership, has been associated with the banks in this area for many years and for the past 32 years has been associated with the First National Bank in Madison, Illinois in an official capacity.

JOHNS - MANVILLE

MADISON, ILLINOIS PLANT

The Madison Illinois Plant was acquired by Johns-Manville on May 1, 1961.

The plant produces Asphalt Roll Roofing, Asphalt Shingles and RTD Fiber Glass Shingles. The plant also warehouses Fiber Glass Insulation, Asbestos Siding and Roofing Shingles, Asbestos Cement Board and Black Line products.

Shipments from the Madison Plant are made by trucks and rail cars to customers in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Kansas.

The local plant is situated on 23.7 acres of land with approximately 250,000 square feet under roof.

During the year 1961, Johns-Manville added approximately 50,000 square feet of warehouse space to facilitate warehousing of the company's wide variety of building products and handling of a greater volume of customer orders.

The plant is equipped with steam generating boilers, stills for producing asphalt and several asphalt storage tanks.

The Madison Plant currently employs 71 hourly and 17 salaried employees. The local plant has an annual payroll of approximately \$625,000 and makes annual expenditures of approximately \$100,000 for telephone, gas, electricity and water.

In addition to the Madison Plant, there are 52 other Johns-Manville Plants in the United States, Canada and overseas. These plants produce a wide variety of industrial products in addition to building materials. In all, J-M manufactures and sells more than 100 major product lines.

Sales offices are maintained in principal cities of the United States, Canada and other parts of the world.

The company operates five mines—two asbestos mines in Canada, an asbestos mine at Coalinga, California, a major diatomite deposit at Lompoc, California and a perlite deposit at No Agua, New Mexico.

Johns-Manville Corporation headquarters are at New York. The company employs some 21,000 persons.

Johns-Manville has a Research and Development Center in Manville, New Jersey, the largest of its kind, where research is going on constantly to improve the present product line, as well as develop new products.

HISTORY

WAGNER SEVEN-UP BOTTLING CO.

204 State Street • Madison, Illinois

Mr. J. Fred Wagner started a soft drink business in Venice, Illinois in 1901 on lower Main Street. Bottles were washed in wooden tubs and the products bottled were a lemon, sarsaparilla and strawberry. Deliveries were made by horse drawn wagons. The territory served was the Quad-City area with a population of 15,000 people.

In 1903, the plant was moved to Granite City. In 1910 two more soft drinks were added—"Iron Brew" and "Orange Julep." Another horse drawn wagon was added.

The plant was moved to Sixth and Madison Avenue, Madison, Illinois in February 1915. The first delivery truck was purchased for deliveries to St. Louis, Missouri. A grape flavor drink was added to the line. At this time the Company was known as "Gay Ola Bottling Company."

In 1921, the plant was moved to its present location at 204 State Street and was known as the "Star Brewery Depot." "Chero Cola" replaced the Gay Ola drink. The first automatic filler was purchased.

In 1923, an orange drink known as "Howdy" replaced the other orange drink previously sold. A warehouse was opened in Edwardsville to serve the towns of Hamel, Collinsville and Maryville.

"Nehi" products were bottled in 9 oz. bottles in 1926. These products sold for 75¢ a case plus a 50¢ a case deposit. The company name was changed to Wagner Bottling Works.

The first complete automatic bottling line was installed in 1928.

In 1930 Seven-Up was added to the Nehi line of flavors.

A new building was added to the plant for bottling purposes in 1937. At this time Royal Crown Cola was added to the Nehi and Seven-Up line.

In 1938, the founder Mr. J. Fred Wagner passed away and left the responsibility to his only son, E. F. Wagner.

A building at 8th and Madison Avenue was purchased and remodeled for a bottling plant in 1941. In 1942 the 8th Street plant was used to bottle Seven-Up only, while the 2nd Street plant was used to bottle Royal Crown

Cola and Nehi flavors.

In 1946 the Nehi and Royal Crown Cola franchise was discontinued by the Wagner Bottling Works. The only soft drink bottled now was "Seven-Up." The Belleville territory was purchased in 1947 and then in 1948 additional territory known as Centralia was purchased and consisted of five and one-half counties. With the purchase of this territory the Seven-Up franchise now covers a populated area of 528,000 people.

In January 1962, the Wagner Bottling Works was incorporated as Wagner Seven-Up Bottling Co. At this time Seven-Up was the only product produced, with the only change being in bottle sizes that had been added.

On March 15, 1962 Mr. E. F. Wagner passed away. The management of the corporation was passed on to his step-son, William L. Harris.

Although Seven-Up is the major product sold in 7 oz., 10 oz., 12 oz. and 28 oz. sizes. A dietetic product by the Seven-Up Company—LIKE—was added to the line in September 1964. Also the product is sold in Fountain Syrup and Pre-mix.

1901

Production rated at 15 cases per hour.
Two to three employees.

Delivery equipment two horses and one wagon.

Sales about 12,000 cases.

Sales about 12,000 cases.

Territory—Venice, Madison, Granite City, Nameoki, Mitchell and Horseshoe Lake.

Population, 15,000 people.

1966

Production rated at 385 cases of 7 oz. Seven-Up per hour.

60 employees.

Delivery equipment—20 trucks.

Sales about 500,000 cases.

Territory—Madison, St. Clair, Jersey, Calhoun, Fayette, Bond, Marion, Clinton, Washington and parts of Green, Macoupin and Montgomery counties.

Population 680,656 people.

LYBARGER MATERIAL CO.

Granite City, Ill.



CHARLES A. LYBARGER

PLANT NO. 1 MAIN OFFICE
23rd & Monroe

PLANT NO. 2
19th & Adams

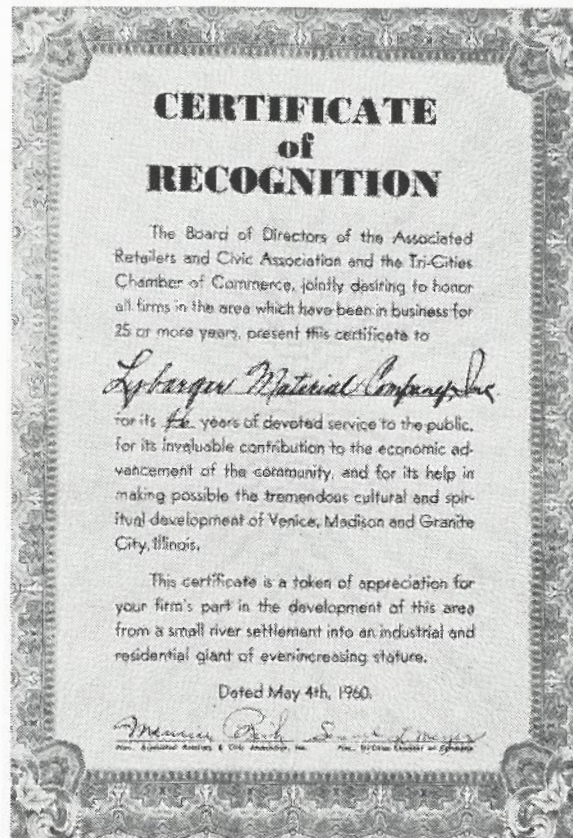
The LYBARGER MATERIAL CO., headed by Chas. A. Lybarger has a most impressive and energetic developed background. The development of the company today is the result of the continuous efforts of the founder, Chas. A. Lybarger.

Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger was born in Chester, Illinois 1892 the son of Ella Henson Lybarger and Alexander Lybarger who with their family moved to North Venice, Illinois in 1898 and moved to Madison, Illinois in 1909. The Alexander Lybarger family consisted of three boys and two girls, Chas. A. Lybarger, Geo. H. Lybarger, Woodrow W. Lybarger, Mrs. Jack (Clova) Taylor and Mrs. Wm. (Lena) Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lybarger, Mrs. Wm. Douglas and Woodrow W. Lybarger are deceased.

After having been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger decided to go into business for himself and started in the General Contracting Business in 1919 in Madison, Illinois and from home building he developed the Paving Business and had numerous jobs in St. Clair, Madison, Randolph, Monroe, Williamson and Macoupin Counties and included the Paving of Second Street, Madison, Illinois in 1929 (picture on opposite page). After much success in the Paving Business, Chas. A. Lybarger viewing the trend in material supply,

etc., and having the road paving equipment decided to develop a ready-mixed concrete business which would be very helpful to the paving business and he began the ready-mixed concrete business in June 1936 opening one plant at 23rd & Monroe and established the general office at this location. With the coming of the threat of World War II, the United States Government began the renovation of their various bases and installations and Chas. A. Lybarger, still operating as an individual established a second ready-mixed concrete plant at the Scott Field Air Base and the operations were conducted from the Hanger Switch (now the present location of their Radio School) and furnished thousands of yards of concrete for the buildings and pavement on the Base. Mr. Lybarger's operation at Scott Field Air Base as an individual operation on a U. S. Government installation was the first of this type of operation permitted by the Government. The success of the Lybarger Material Co. has been and can be contributed to the knowledge of construction and the integrity that Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger has established and as is recognized by those persons who know him and have been customers of his company.

After the expansion of the early program at Scott Field Air Base was completed, operations of the plant located on the Air Base were transferred back to Granite City, Illinois and re-combined with the ready-mixed concrete plant established at 23rd & Monroe in June 1937. Since that time various large quantity and specially designed installations have been supplied by Lybarger Material Co., including the Locks No. 27, Mis-



Mississippi River, Granite City, Illinois and the operations for the Canal Bridge on Route No. 66 on which thousands of yards of ready-mixed concrete and miscellaneous building materials were furnished. After the opening of the ready-mixed concrete plants, Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger was joined in his work by his five sons when they succeeded to a workable age and graduated from Madison High School. The sons are Courtland W., Leonard W. (Johnny), Jimmie, Charles R. (Bud) and Ronald and at the present time Leonard W. Lybarger is engaged in the Lybarger Material Co. corporation (formed in 1941) and is superintendent of the Ready-mixed Concrete Plant at 19th & Adams Street, Granite City, Illinois and the other four sons are engaged in the General Contracting Co. a corporation individually formed and are engaged in Heavy Construction, Sewer and Paving Work.

In 1955 Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger had another thought toward the future and the coming changes to the building industry and on July 18, 1955 he established the First Pre-fab Home Industry in the Tri-Cities and developed the Briarcliff Subdivision, Granite City, Illinois in which the pre-fab homes are located and in developing the pre-fab plant, the Lybarger Material Co. entered the field of lumber, hardware and various building materials and as this date has developed a considerable volume of sales along these lines.

National recognition was given the Lybarger Material Co. in 1955 by the American Lumbermen's Association of the Pre-Fab Plant and in 1953 National Recognition was given Lybarger Materials Co. in the Construction Industry for the Ready-mixed Concrete Plant operation and

for the services rendered in connection with the construction of Lock No. 27, Mississippi River, Granite City, Illinois. The Chamber of Commerce of the Tri-Cities extended recognition to Chas. A. Lybarger (copy of same on opposite page) and his sons for the success of the Lybarger Material Co. operations.

At the present time Chas. A. Lybarger directs the activities of the various phases of the business from the general offices located at 23rd & Monroe, Granite City, Illinois. The success of the company has been based on the leadership established by Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger and the continued efforts of all employees (employees including his sons and himself and the office personnel lists 250 years of service) to render service, quality and a pride in the workings of the company and the entire community.

While preparing this information for the Booklet Mr. Chas. A. Lybarger reviewed the years that have passed and stated, life has been so very good to him and his family and that he considers himself most fortunate to have had the opportunity to develop his business as it has been developed and to have played a small portion toward the success of the Tri-Cities Community. This report has been prepared for the Booklet by Grace W. Costello, Secretary with 34 years of service with the Lybarger Company operations.

THE CHILDREN OF CHARLES LYBARGER

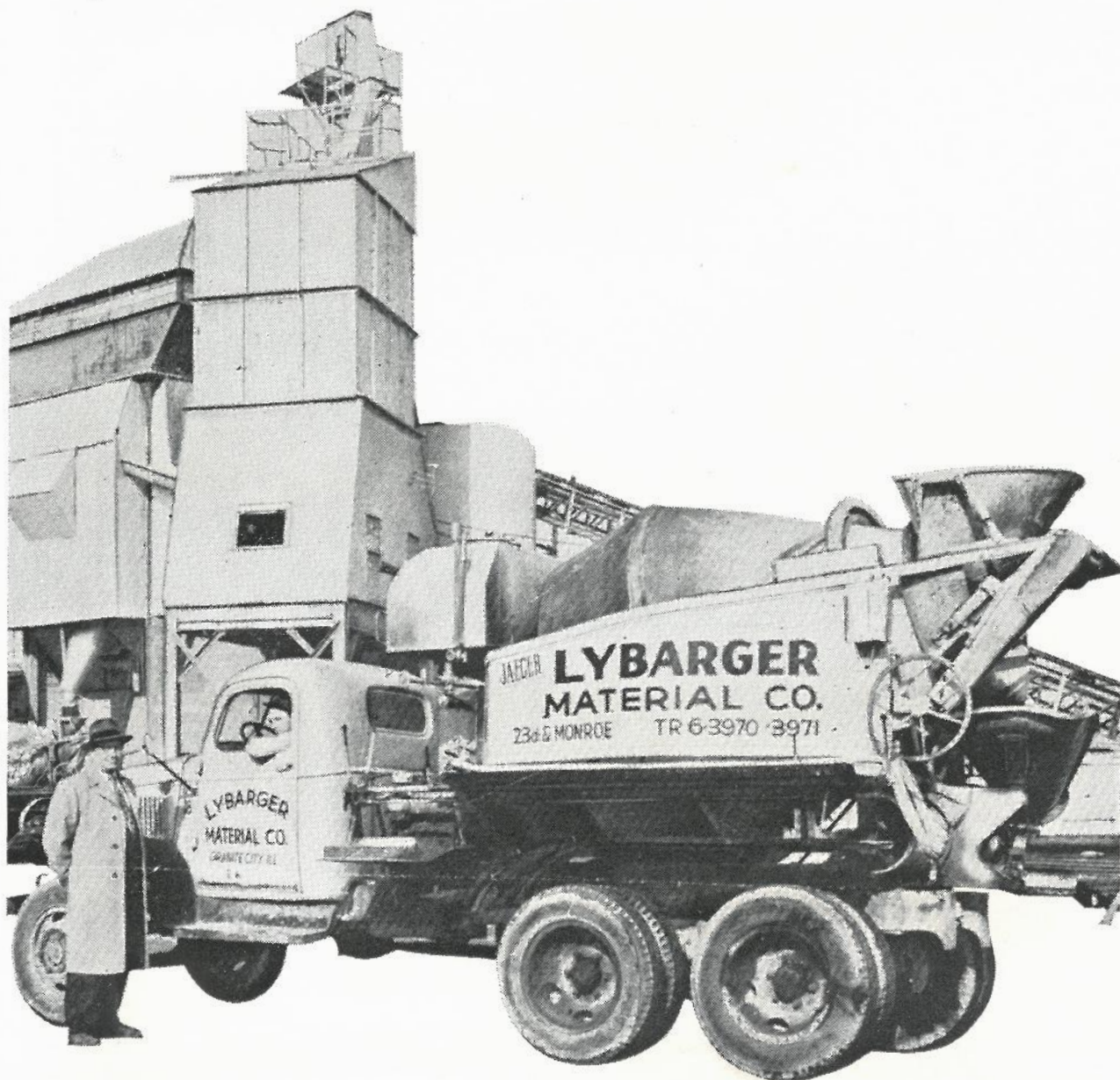
Ruth—Mrs. Demos Nicholas
Shirley—Mrs. Andrew Rapoff
Clovie Mae—Mrs. William Howard
Janice—Mrs. Lloyd Rice
Charline—Mrs. Lawrence Burns

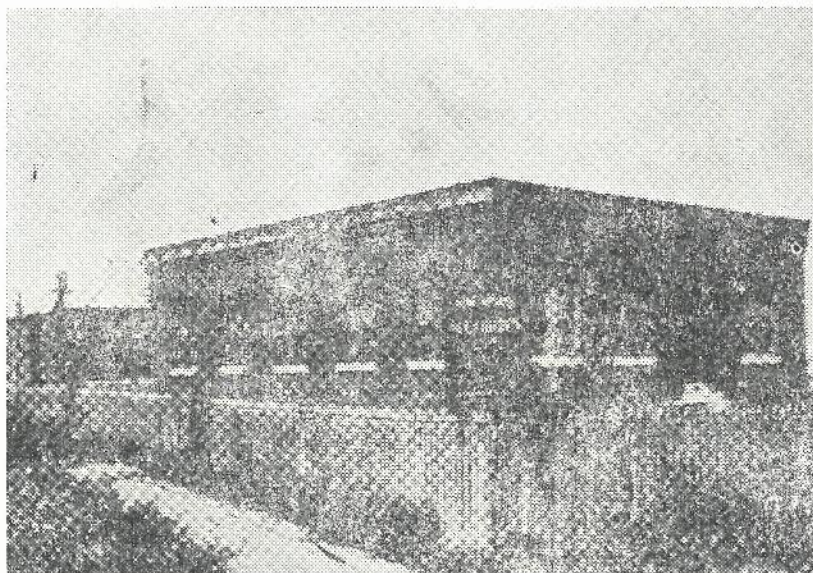
When quality concrete is a matter of reputation ... you can't take a chance on a 'cure all'!

Construction men throughout southwestern Illinois will tell you about Charley Lybarger. How he built an outstanding ready-mixed and block concrete business on **reputation** . . . and how his five sons are today continuing the Lybarger tradition.

Charley Lybarger discovered many years ago that air entrained in concrete makes it more workable, more versatile, and more durable. But he also knows that **no** air entraining cement can be counted on to produce quality concrete every time . . . that only by adding the **required** amount of air entraining agent at the mixer, can he produce concrete that's right for every job!

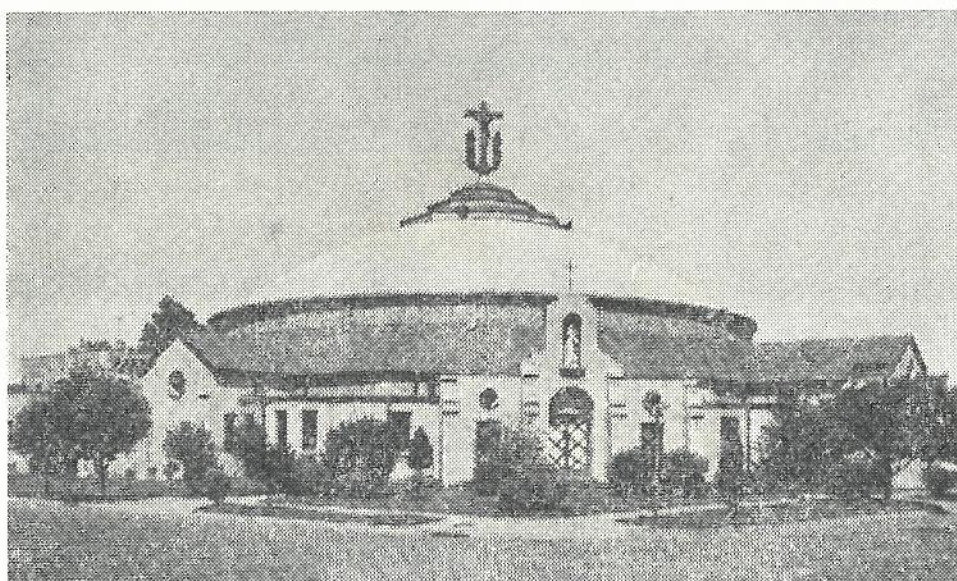
That's why the Lybarger Material Company of Granite City, Illinois, never takes chances on "cure alls" . . . when it's safe, simple and sure to follow the "prescription" technique.





R. EWERS, Pastor

On May 17, 1908 the present building was purchased from the American Telegraph & Telephone Company of Illinois at a cost of \$1,600 and the building was remodeled into a church.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Madison, Illinois

The octagonal perimeter of the building with the circular church interior surmounted by what is probably the eleventh largest actual dome in the world. Completed in 1954. (Seating capacity of 780). Interior is of Pomona tile. Architect: Harry Ihmsen Hellmuth.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MADISON
ON THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY

ROZYCKI REALTY CO.

2216 Madison Ave.

Granite City,

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.'S REPRESENTATIVE

BUY • TRADE • SELL

Walter Rozycki, President

— Salesmen —

Leo Pelek

Dave Smith

Pete Ferro

John Krekovich

Andy Rapoff

Reginia Piechocinski, Secretary

Mary Bilbrey, Bookkeeper

GRAND CLEANERS

APPROVED SANITONE SERVICE

ONE DAY SERVICE • DELIVERY

SHIRTS LAUNDERED

2267 Grand • TR 6-2804

2930 Nameoki Rd. • TR 7-1971

CHRIS KAYE

PLASTICS MFG. CO.

(INJECTION MOTORS)

1200 Madison Ave.

Madison, Illinois

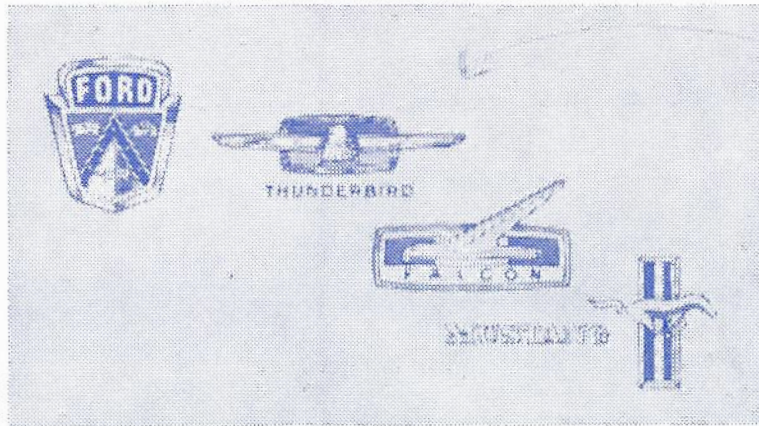


Watching rehearsal at Madison High School — "The Madison Story."



Rehearsal "Madison Story."

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
75th ANNIVERSARY



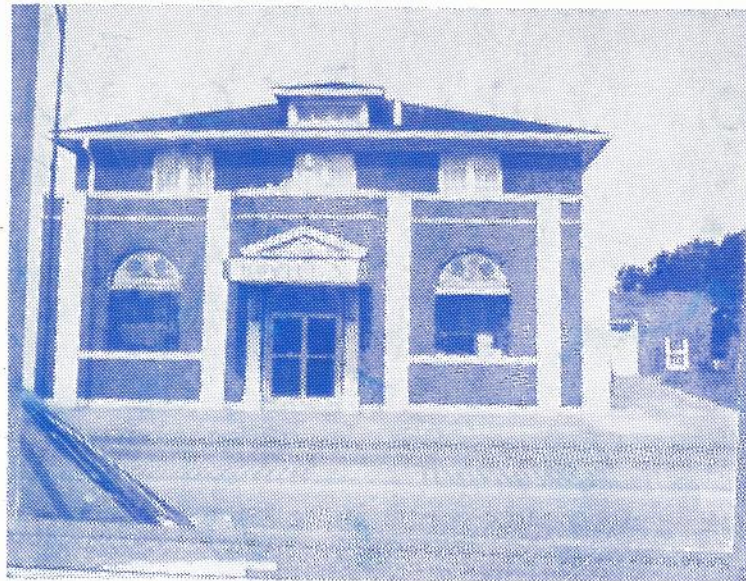
B. E. HOHLT, Inc.

TRiangle 6-0300

GLenview 2-2160

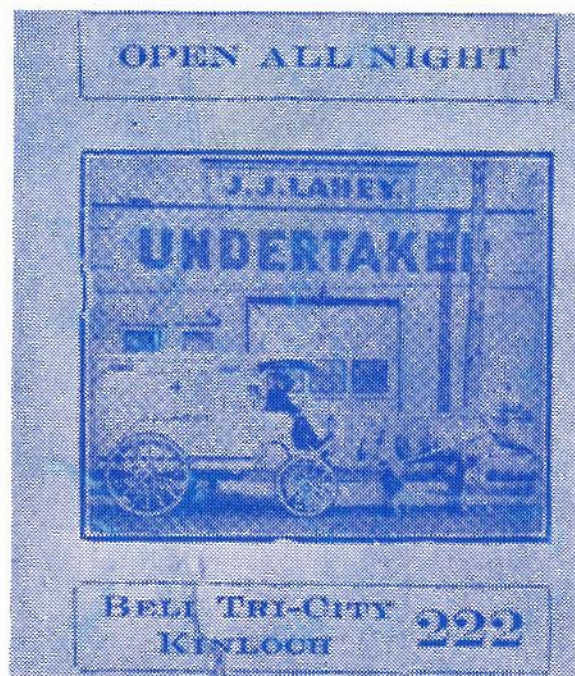
1837 Madison Ave.

Granite City, Illinois



LAHEY FUNERAL HOME

Established 1906



LICENSED PERSONNEL

Francis J. Lahey

Mary C. Lahey

Lucy M. Lucido

CENTRALLY LOCATED IN TRI-CITY AREA

501 Madison Avenue

TRiangle 6-6222